

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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RECREATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

Next to the all-important question of provision for the people—of the means of finding them subsistence for labour—there is no subject that should more occupy the attention of society than that which involves their health and recreation—two of the most fertile and beautiful physical sources (the highest moral source is virtue) of all the happiness of mankind. Public writers have latterly found a hard topic in the extent and misery of prevailing distress; and the question of food has been, as it will be ever, most paramount and absorbing. But there are other spokes in the wheel of social destiny that should be marked as it revolves; and among them the sanitary condition and recreative enjoyments of the lower classes are of very primary consideration and consequence. With regard to the subject of health, we shall make it the theme of a separate article. The recently-published report of commissioners—the powerful appeals against metropolitan burial in graveyards—the fresh instances adduced to us of desecration and corrupting influences in the crowding of coffinless human bodies into narrow dens of death—are so many features of the great question which require “ample room and verge enough” for discussion; and in resuming them we the more readily turn to the consideration of popular amusements, as elicited from us by the immediate events of the time.

The recent meeting of the Middlesex magistrates, to discuss the propriety of granting licences to the purveyors of recreation to the lower classes, has provoked some disquisition from the public press, in which we are not disinclined to join. And let us first set out with the declaration that we would put no limit to the innocent diversion of the lower classes, so long as industry is not infringed nor morality degraded. Abroad we have witnessed with delight the abandon of the people to their holiday pleasures—the genuine joyousness with which they give themselves up to the participation of quiet happiness with their friends and families—the relieving excitement of spirit which takes all alloy from toil—the pleasurable gaiety which for its season wins the world into sunshine, by filling the place of care. This abroad. But at home we gaze on popular enjoyment with something like a national feeling of pride. Our English have such a homely domestic character about them in their pastimes of peace. They go thronging into the parks and public places with a sort of smiling consciousness upon them that they are the spirit of the holiday and the cheerful life of the scene. They give themselves up at the theatre, the concert, or the dance with a hearty earnestness of purpose, a kind of honest independence of heart and voice which is, under different aspects, the essential characteristics of the whole community. They give an idea of the bone, muscle, and sinew of a nation. They are, to speak of them generally, a people who labour diligently, and cannot be too well recreated with that sort of happiness which extends beyond the fireside. We are, therefore, glad to know that, independent of a larger demand for public parks and promenades, as viewed in a healthy sense, the progress of civilization has produced a desire for innocent evening diversions, which may include whole families in their little treat of pleasure, and wean the labouring classes from the alehouse and gin-palace to places where the nature of the amusement has a blending of instruction, and tends to raise the relish for mental and rational over animal and sensual enjoyment. The position has been granted by all parties in the State, that the cultivation of music among the lower classes has an elevating and civilizing tendency, and the love of that “sweet sister art” is fast growing amongst them. We forget the name of the political philosopher who said, “Get your people after their daily labour to gentle and humanizing pleasures during the evenings of six days of the week, and you will find them at church upon the seventh.” One of the virtues of happiness is that it makes people good, and deserts them only when they cease to be so. Let us hear the address of Mr. Sergeant Adam to his brother magistrates upon this interesting subject. The learned Sergeant observed that, “It had been well said by George III., that he hoped the day would come when every one of his subjects would be able to read his Bible. No person could more cordially join in that sentiment than himself, but it should be borne in mind that, whilst they gave every one the means of reading the Bible, they at the same time gave them the means of reading other works. (Hear, hear.) The

result of this was, that the great mass of the people had become more intellectual, more intellectual in mind, more intellectual in inclination, more intellectual in spirit, and more intellectual in the nature and character of their pursuits. (Hear, hear.) The people, then, having become more intellectual, it became the duty of those who had the means of doing so to provide them with some intellectual amusements. (Hear.) If such amusements were not thrown open to them, the court might rely upon it that the people would seek and find it for themselves. (Hear, hear.) The old system of sitting and soting in a public-house was, thank God, happily being abandoned by the lower orders of society, and rational and intellectual entertainments must, therefore, be provided for them. (Hear.) The great evil was, that there was no act of Parliament authorising the opening of proper places only for the performance of music, except that which compelled the magistrates, on regular application being made to them by respectable parties, to grant these licences to taverns and public-houses. (Hear, hear.) What they wanted was a proper act of Parliament—an act suited to the exigencies of the day. (Hear, hear.) He did not wish to name any particular place, but it at that moment occurred to his mind that some such room as that of the Music-hall, which was, he believed, entirely devoted to music and musical purposes, was the sort of thing that was required. They wanted those places separate and distinct from public-houses. (Hear, hear, hear.) He derived much delight upon one or two occasions in having witnessed the vast multitudes who had flocked to the Musard concerts at the theatres. The crowds he had seen there had filled him with wonder, but not more so than had the excellent conduct of the mass who were present. But this was one of the admirable results of education (Hear, hear.) All, therefore, they had to do was to find places where the large masses of the intellectual inhabitants of the country could be accommodated with a view to their rational and moral edification and amusement. (Hear, hear.) Let them, now that they had removed the blinkers from the eyes of mankind, take care that they were provided with such food, in the shape of entertainment and profitable amusement for their minds, that the day might never arrive when that which had been intended to be a blessing to the people—namely, their education and enlightenment—should lead to evil results. (Hear, hear.) Now, these remarks embody the precise point, with reference to popular recreation, which we would wish to have met by the legislature. We want to see a whole host of temples of amusement rising up in the metropolis and the country towns, uncontaminated by the associations of debauchery and drink. We

are far, however, from believing that the magistrates have at all accomplished the desideratum of drawing the line between dissipation and intellectual pleasure, in the disposal of their licences to the various noted taverns in which allurements and mischief are combined. On the other hand, we know how difficult it is to draw, and would rather tolerate the exercise of indiscretion than of tyranny in this regard. We therefore view with some regret the refusal of a licence to the “Hall of the National Association” in Holborn. We would not for a moment uphold a meeting-house for sedition; but, let Chartism (which we oppose) play what pranks it will, music and dancing form no part of its danger, but rather engender the “feeling social,” which might drive the “feeling political” away. The *Chronicle* has well remarked, that “to most people it might have seemed a very good thing, and deserving of all possible encouragement, that the Chartists and working people were disposed to employ their winter evenings in song and dance, rather than in the mutual excitement of recounting their wrongs and sufferings. Mainzer is a less perilous leader than Feargus O'Connor, so far as peace and quietness are concerned. A choral class is the most innocent sort of conspiracy. What would be the damage to the state if every Chartist in the land could sing at sight? Of all staves, the musical is the least obnoxious.” And to these remarks it should be added, that the withdrawal of the “licence musical,” does not fetter the “licence political” in any degree. Multitudes may still shout Chartism there as long and loudly as they please; but, be they ever so harmonious, they may not sing. This example, however, is only noticeable as a symbol of the tendency of even the most inflamed and grievance-goaded of political agitators to resort to innocent and relaxing diversion and enjoyment. The worst human nature is not all made up of bitterness and strife. On the other hand, the tavern licences, and that sense of the occasional profligacy of these places of resort which provoked divisions among the magistrates while granting them, exhibit glimpses of the evil of immorality creeping in among the amusements of the people; and prove that while it is deemed more prudent to run a partial risk of this mischief, than to debar the enjoying public of more than counteracting advantages, there is an imperative necessity for creating independent places of resort, where happiness may be engendered without the alloy of crime, and relaxation cheerfully communicated to the toiling million without one demoralizing influence, one bad example, one regretful association with depravity or shame. Educate, but do not dissipate, your working poor.



CUMBERLAND LODGE, WINDSOR PARK.

We have here one of the lodges of the Windsor Park, appropriated as the residence of the Hon. George Anson, the private secretary to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, whose stables for hunters immediately adjoin, and some half mile from which are erected the new kennels for the different packs of hounds. The

buckhounds of her Majesty had, by the way, two private meet during the past week. Upon each day the field was pretty numerous, considering the usually necessary private nature of the arrangements previously to the commencement of the regular season. On Tuesday the meet was at Swinley, in the forest, where a fine deer

was uncarted, which afforded an excellent run, making for Bracknall, on to No-man's-land, to Hawthorn-hill, where it was taken after a good one hour and twenty minutes' run. On Friday the locality selected for uncarting the stag was near King's Beech, but, from the severe pace maintained throughout the run, and other little drawbacks, very few of those present at the start were up with the hounds at the take. Numerous ups and downs occurred during the first twenty-five minutes. The stag bounded off at starting as if bent on mischief, going to the right of Ascot, on to Hardman's-gate, in the Great Park, by St. Leonard's and Spital, to Surley-hall, where it was taken after a splendid run of fifty minutes. The day for the first public meet has not yet been fixed. As her Majesty has postponed visiting Brighton until the 8th of next month, it is not at all improbable that his Royal Highness Prince Albert may honour the "opening gathering" with his presence.



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers of Saturday did not contain any news of consequence. His Majesty Louis Philippe continued to enjoy excellent health and spirits, and took, daily, horse and carriage exercise, by visits of inspection to the fortifications, the Versailles Gallery, and Sevres Collection. The Duke de Nemours gave frequent audiences in Paris to military officers. On Friday M. Guizot went to St. Cloud to present M. de Ribeaupierre, formerly Russian Ambassador at Berlin. The Belle Poule frigate, commanded by the Prince de Joinville, the corvette Coquette, and the steamer Asmodée, sailed from Brest on the 16th, for Gibraltar. The Duke d'Aumale, who accompanies his brother, will there embark for Algiers, whilst the Prince de Joinville will proceed to Lisbon, and from thence to the Brazils, his presence at Rio Janeiro, according to rumour, not being unconnected with a projected marriage with a sister of the Emperor of the Brazils.

The changes in the command of the National Guards of the Seine department (Paris) are officially confirmed in Saturday's *Moniteur*. The Duke de Reggio succeeds Marshal Duke de Conegliano as Governor of the Invalides, and Marshal Count Gerard leaves the command of the National Guards to replace the Duke de Reggio as Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour. Marshal Gerard has for successor Lieutenant-General Jacqueminot (a Deputy and one of the leaders of the Conservative party). Lieutenant-General Jacqueminot was long Chief of the Etat Major under Gerard. The ordinances are dated October 21, and are countersigned by Marshal Soult (Duke de Dalmatie), President of the Council and Minister of War.

The *Moniteur* announces that a royal decree of the 5th instant grants rewards for the arrest of every individual who manufactures secretly, and sells without licence, gunpowder. This ordinance has reference to the machinations of the secret societies, which have lately caused the police authorities to be on the alert.

Lord Cowley had a long conference with M. Guizot on Saturday, on the subject, it was presumed, of the commercial treaty.

The Paris journals of Sunday comment with great severity on Lord Aberdeen's letter with regard to the right of search. It is evident that an attempt will be made in the Chamber of Deputies to compel the Government to annul the treaties of 1831 and 1833, by refusing to grant warrants to the English cruisers, and to demand from the English Government a new treaty similar to that which has been entered into with the United States.

The Paris papers of Monday and Tuesday were utterly destitute of news, being chiefly occupied with disquisitions on subjects of local interest merely. The review which was to have taken place on Monday was postponed on account of the weather, the King wishing to spare the soldiers the pelting of the pitiless storm. His Majesty arrived at the Tuileries at noon, and received the officers of the staff; a proof that his Majesty was not indisposed, as had been rumoured.

The *Semaphore* of Marseilles states that a stranger of the very worst reputation has lately visited that town, from Brazil. During the voyage the individual in question remained so quiet that the passengers did not even suspect that they had such a companion on board. It was only on the arrival of the vessel, and when the cargo was being unshipped, that this terrible personage was observed. It was a serpent of the most dangerous kind, lying in a heap of Campeachy wood. The operations of unloading were suspended, and no person has since ventured on board the vessel which contains so formidable a passenger. The approach of cold weather would, it was hoped, reduce this visitor to such a state as to enable him to be destroyed without danger to his captors.

SPAIN.—The *Heraldo* and *Posdata* of the 15th, Christino organs, appear in mourning, that day being the anniversary of the execution of General Diego Leon. The *Castellano*, *Corresponsal*, and *Trono*, have articles on the shooting of this unfortunate insurgent, by no means flattering to the Regent. The church of St. Louis, where a mass was celebrated to the memory of Diego Leon, was crowded by *Moderados* of all ranks. It was reported that Espartero had resolved on prosecuting some of the journals which had attacked him so violently, as well as the *cara* of the parish, for not having informed the authorities that a religious manifestation was to take place.

The *Heraldo* states that a soldier was executed on the 14th, for having assassinated a traveller. He gave as a reason for the act, "that it was long since he had killed a man."

The Ministerial *Patriota* positively declares that no speech from the throne would be delivered on the opening of the Cortes.

The *Posdata* (*Moderado* organ) was found guilty on the 15th, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment and 500 reals fine, by eight against four, of a libel on Senor Don Antonio Gonzalez, the ex-Minister, by accusing the latter of corruption.

A St. Sebastian correspondent writes on the 13th, that orders had been given by the Spanish Government to demolish the fort constructed by Lord John Hay on the heights commanding the Port of Passages. This order is general, and all field-works erected in Spain during the civil war are to be razed. Many people deprecate this sweeping proclamation; for by it Government deprives itself of many points d'appui. It may be that Espartero wishes to show the Spaniards that Queen Isabella relies more upon their affections than on the strength of fortifications. There may be another reason, viz. that these fortifications, if taken possession of by enemies, would serve to protect rebels and annoy liege subjects. As it is, many of them have afforded lurking-places to robbers.

The Madrid journals and letters of the 16th are almost without interest. They confirm all that has been said lately of the excessive penury of the Spanish Government, and mention that the Minister of Finance, on the 14th inst., endeavoured to revive the negotiations for a loan with some capitalists whose terms he had previously rejected. The attempt was unsuccessful; he was offered 5 per cent. less than in the first instance.

BRUSSELS.—BRUSSELS, Oct. 20.—We learn, from good authority, that whatever may be the result of the commercial negotiations which are now on foot at Paris for a custom-house union between Belgium and France, King Leopold will leave the French capital about the 3rd or 5th of November, at the latest, so as to be at Brussels at least three days before the opening of the session of the Belgian Chambers.

Scarcely a day passes without an exchange of despatches between the Belgian Ministry and his Majesty.

AFFAIR OF HONOUR.—On Wednesday, the 19th inst., an affair of honour took place upon the Belgian frontier, between Mr. P. Simpson, of Cloncorrick Castle, county of Leitrim, and Mr. H. Griffiths, Port Royal, county of Sligo, the former attended by Major Orde, Jamestown Lodge, the latter by Mr. R. Fawcett, Willsborough, Sligo. Upon the first exchange of shots, Mr. Simpson received a slight graze on the leg. The parties exchanged second shots without effect, when Mr. Fawcett withdrew his friend.

GERMANY.—We learn from the German papers that the works for the fortifications of Ulm and Germesheim are actively promoted by the Wirtemberg and Bavarian Governments.

The anniversary of the battle of Leipsic, and the bestowal of a free constitution on the free city of Frankfurt, were duly celebrated on the 17th and 18th inst.

Great political agitation continued to reign in the Grand Duchy of Baden, and Dr. Grune, a Prussian by birth, and editor of the opposition *Manheim Gazette*, had been expelled the Baden territory.

The *Cologne Gazette* has Berlin letters of the 16th, announcing that the Emperor of Russia had arrived on the 15th; but that his Imperial Majesty left instantly by a special train for Sans-Souci, where the King of Prussia was expecting him.

On the 10th inst., says a letter from Stettin, a steamer from Lubzin to Stettin, with about thirty workmen of the railroad on board, went down, and nearly all were drowned.

HAMBURG, Oct. 18.—The Post Office has just found out an extensive fraud by its boatman, who takes the ships' letters on board, by pocketing the postage. Some 6000 or 8000 letters have been destroyed in this way, and their non-arrival of course the means of detection.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 21.—We learn from Berlin that his Majesty the Count of Nassau left that city on the 17th to go to the Hague. We learn that the convention with Belgium was signed the day before yesterday by the respective plenipotentiaries, and that it now wants only the ratification to be binding on the two governments.—Oct. 22. There is no foundation for the report given in some foreign journals of a projected marriage between one of the Dutch princes and a French princess.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 22.—A person (said to be an English missionary) went in a vigilante to the Breestraat, inhabited by the Jews, and distributed papers in the Hebrew and English languages, the object of which was to convert the Israelites to Christianity. The missionary was, however, not well received, and was obliged to take flight. We believe that we may affirm that this Englishman has already left the city.

RUSSIA.—WARSAW, Oct. 14.—His Majesty the Emperor went yesterday to the fortress of Nova Georgiewsk. Oct. 15.—The Emperor set out yesterday afternoon to return to St. Petersburg. His Majesty's brother, the Grand Duke Michael, arrived here last night. The Prince of Warsaw, who accompanied the Emperor to Nova Georgiewsk, returned yesterday, to receive the Grand Duke, in whose honour the city was illuminated.

THE EAST.—We have received advices from the East, brought by the Levant mail of the 21st inst. The dates are Constantinople and Alexandria the 7th inst., Smyrna the 9th, Athens the 11th, and Malta the 15th.

The Egyptian political news is of little interest. The Cyclops steamer left Alexandria on the 6th for Malta, having been replaced by the Medea. The Cameleon French steamer-of-war had arrived from Algiers, with pilgrims for Mecca. Ibrahim Pacha left Alexandria on the 27th ult. for Cairo, where Mehemet Ali, his father, who had been out at Moherem Bey's, near Alexandria, was to join him about the 14th, a sign that the Viceroy was going to Upper Egypt to avoid diplomacy.

Our Alexandria correspondent mentions the discovery of a coal mine near Suez. When it is considered that £4 10s. per ton is now paid at that port for coal to supply the Bombay steamers, and that if it be supplied on the spot it will cost only 7s. or 8s. per ton, the magnitude of this discovery will be appreciated.

The accounts from Syria describe the outrages of the Albanians as being past all endurance, the Europeans being robbed or assaulted in the most barefaced manner.

There is no news of consequence from Malta. The Malta papers are making a grievance of the dismissal from the navy of Lieutenant Alston, of the Cambridge, tried and condemned by a Court-Martial on the 11th for marked indifference in the execution of the orders of his captain and commander, and for having beaten and abused a volunteer of the first class at Besika. The Court-Martial was composed of some of the most distinguished officers of the naval service.

The Great Liverpool left Malta on the 14th for Alexandria, to fetch the Bombay mail of October 1. The Aleto arrived at Malta on the 13th from Marseilles, with the London (India) mail of the 4th.

The Greek news is unimportant. The King and Queen were making the tour of the Cyclades in a war steamer, and were not expected in Athens before the end of October.

The news of a revolt in the island of Samos, given by the German papers, is not confirmed by the Levant advices, which are of a later date.

The Vanguard, after visiting Suda, Beyrout, Athens, Syra, Besika, and other places of interest, arrived at Corfu on the 22nd, en route to Malta.

From Constantinople we learn that the Ottoman Government is in possession of positive proofs that Prince Michael had excited the rebellion in Bulgaria, at the suggestions and instigations of the Russian Government.

Every mail from Constantinople brings additional evidence of the increasing influence of the Pacha of Egypt in Ottoman councils. Sami Pacha, who had been sent by the wily old viceroy to return his thanks for the appointment of Grand Vizier, had been extremely well received at the Turkish capital.

The quarantine establishment at Constantinople is to be transferred to the Dardanelles, a measure which will be productive of great annoyance and inconvenience.

The *Smyrna Journal* of the 9th states that the news from Persia continued to be of a pacific nature.

The Grand Vizier presided at a Council on the 3rd, to consider the reply of the representatives of the five great powers on the subject of the communication dated the 26th ult., made to them by the Porte, as to the government of the Lebanon. England, France, and Austria have protested, it is said, against the decision of the Porte.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—By an arrival from the Cape of Good Hope we have papers to the 6th August, which bring news of the termination of the insurrection at Port Natal, and the return of part of the expedition under Lieut.-Colonel Clote, after he had completed the pacification of the colony. The emigrant farmers having made a solemn declaration of their submission to the Queen; having released the prisoners, whether soldiers or civilians; having given up the cannon captured, as well as that belonging to themselves; and having restored all public as well as private property seized by them; the lieut.-colonel granted a general amnesty, or free pardon, to all persons who might have been engaged in resistance to her Majesty's troops and authority, with the exception of the ringleaders, Prinsloo, A. W. Pretorius, J. J. Burger, M. Van Breda, and S. Van Breda. All private property to be respected, and the emigrant farmers to be allowed to return and keep possession of their farms. The existing administration and civil institutions to be retained till the pleasure of her Majesty should be made known. The arrival at Simon's Bay, en route for Graham's Town and Cape Town, of a part of the troops employed in this arduous service furnished occasion for much congratulation, and a testimonial of some kind to mark the sense entertained by the colonists of the admirable conduct of the party was, it appears, in contemplation.

COUNTRY NEWS.

ARUNDEL.—THE ARUNDEL BANK.—Monday a meeting of creditors in this bankruptcy took place at Arundel, for proof of debts, audit of accounts, and declaration of a dividend. The auditing of the assignees' accounts, since the last dividend meeting, was then gone into. On the joint estate the accounts showed a balance in hand amounting to £8206 8s. 5d., out of which a dividend of 4s. in the

pound was declared, making on the joint estate 14s. in the pound. On the separate estates of both the bankrupts 20s. in the pound has been paid.

BOSTON.—A dangerous accident occurred at this place on Tuesday to the Prince Albert coach, by the running away of the horses without the guidance of a driver. The uncontrolled animals rushed furiously against a toll-bar, by which the coach was upset and two persons severely bruised. Fortunately no lives were lost.

BRIGHTON.—DREADFUL STORM.—During the whole of Saturday last Brighton was visited by a tremendous storm of wind and rain. From twelve to three o'clock it blew a dreadful hurricane, and the greatest anxiety existed amongst the fishermen, as a number of boats were out at sea, and it was thought impossible that they could weather the storm. Two boulder boats, with two men in each of them, endeavoured to enter Newhaven harbour, but in their attempt went down, within a short distance of the shore, and the four men perished in sight of a number of persons who had assembled on the pier, but were unable to render the slightest assistance. In the course of Sunday the whole of the Brighton fishermen returned home; they fortunately succeeded in running ashore in various parts of the coast between Brighton and Worthing. The poor fellows' boats were almost knocked to pieces.

A young man named Treherne, whose father has carried on the business of an upholsterer in Oxford-street, London, for more than twenty years, underwent an examination on Monday before the bench of magistrates in Brighton, charged with stealing five £5 notes of the Bank of England from the Crown Inn in Grafton-street, where he lodged. The prisoner was committed for trial.

CHELMSFORD.—Little Coggeshall, in the neighbourhood of Chelmsford, was last week the scene of a very interesting spectacle—the lying in state and funeral of a gipsy girl, named Cecilia Chilcott, who was said to be a very beautiful creature, and of great distinction and consideration amongst her tribe. No expense was spared in giving splendour and effect to the obsequies, which were attended by upwards of 5000 persons. The watch of the deceased and a purse of money were deposited beside her corpse in the coffin.

CHELTONHAM.—THE NORTHEACH CASE.—ADJOURNED INQUEST.—At eleven o'clock on Wednesday the jury proceeded in the custody of the officer left in charge of them to the Bellevue Hotel, where the coroner was, and delivered the following verdict:—"That Charles Beale died of disease of the lungs, brought on and aggravated by the punishment and mode of treatment he received whilst a prisoner in Northleach House of Correction, and the jury express their unanimous disapprobation of the conduct of the governor, Townsend, the surgeon, Bedwell, and the under-turnkey, Harding." A memorial to the Secretary of State, Sir James Graham, praying him to cause an investigation into the treatment of prisoners confined in, and the discipline of Northleach House of Correction, and the other prisons of the county, was signed by all the jurors, and was to be forwarded by the next mail to the Home Office.

CHESTERFIELD.—A daring robbery was committed between this place and Brington last week on the person of a man named Elret, a clerk in the Staveley Iron Works, whom the villains deprived of a quantity of gold and silver, and maltreated in a shocking manner. Three men have been since apprehended on suspicion, and fully committed for trial.

COLCHESTER FAIR.—For the last twenty years there has not been so little business transacted as at this fair on Thursday week. Out of 8500 sheep and lambs penned, no more than about 1500 changed hands, and the sales effected were at such prices that the dealers sustained a considerable loss. Several dealers left the field without even an offer for their sheep.

DOVER.—Saturday and Sunday the weather was very boisterous, with heavy showers of rain and hail. On Saturday afternoon it blew a perfect hurricane from the west, and the packets from Calais and Boulogne were, in consequence of the heavy swell, unable to enter the harbour.—Same day an inquest was held on the body of a young female, a stranger, who had poisoned herself on the previous night by swallowing laudanum, when the somewhat extraordinary verdict of "*Felo de se*" was returned.—Amongst the arrivals were the Marchioness of Douro and suite, Lord Chief Justice Tindal, Judge Ball and family, Sir E. Smith and family, Viscount St. Vincent, Viscount Tamworth, Major-General and Mrs. Arnold, Colonel Hutchinson and family, and Major Peel and suite.

DURHAM.—A stranger, who stopped at the Temperance Hotel, in the city of Durham, committed suicide last week by cutting his throat in the bedroom where he slept. George Monkhouse, butcher, stated that he saw deceased on the preceding night, and showed him to the hotel. Witness inquired of him how far he came, and deceased replied from Hull, and that he had not tasted anything for two days. He appeared to be very depressed in his mind. Verdict—"Temporary derangement, from want of the common necessities of life."

HEREFORD OCTOBER FAIR.—We do not remember to have ever witnessed so large a number of Hereford cattle in this city, with so few inferior animals among them, as we witnessed on Thursday se'nnight; nearly every street was crowded with the most splendid description of stock. Nevertheless, we hear on all hands that it was one of the worst fairs that has been held in Hereford for the last twenty years.

HULL.—At the Hull sessions, on Thursday se'nnight, Francis Fortune, late cashier of the Agricultural Bank at Hull, was found guilty of having stolen a parcel containing £870, in bank notes, which he had been entrusted to take to the post-office at Hull, to send to York, in July last. He was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

ISLE OF THANET.—The anniversary meeting of the proprietors of the steam-vessels, shipowners, merchants, and agriculturists, took place at Ranelagh-gardens, in the centre of the Isle of Thanet; John Wilkin, Esq., in the chair. The dinner was served up in excellent style by Mr. Cramp, the lessee of the gardens. About eighty gentlemen sat down to dinner, among whom were many of the most respectable inhabitants of the island.

LANCASTER.—FIRE ON THE LANCASTER RAILWAY.—On Wednesday night, as the mail train was passing from Lancaster to Preston, a spark or flake of fire from the engine fell upon the top of the third carriage, and ignited the cover thrown over the luggage. Damage to the amount of £300 was done to the property upon the carriage, but the flames were extinguished before they communicated any further.

LEAMINGTON.—This fashionable watering place is fast filling with company; and the winter gaieties and amusements will commence immediately and continue throughout the season. Among the attractions of this nature during the ensuing month of November may be mentioned the morning and evening concerts, at which Thalberg, Signor and Madame Ronconi, Mrs. A. Toulmin, and John Parry, will perform.

LEEDS.—We understand that the magistrates of this borough have received an intimation from Government that all the military and other expenses connected with the late riots, incurred within the borough, will be defrayed by the Government, except the payment of the police and special constables. A special county rate to the amount of £9000 was laid at the West Riding Sessions at Knaresborough on Tuesday, to defray the civil expenses connected with the riots in the West Riding. The cost of the holiday insurrection will form no insignificant item in the next year's budget.

LEICESTER.—On Saturday last George Copser was charged before the Rev. J. P. Newby, at the County-office, Leicester, with stabbing John Kenny, his uncle, with intent to murder him. The prosecutor owns some houses at Whetstone, one of which the prisoner had occupied for some years without paying any rent, and having at length issued a warrant of distress, he went to have it executed, when his nephew no sooner caught sight of him than he rushed towards and stabbed him in the left side with a claspknife, inflicting a wound three inches in depth and an inch and a half in width, penetrating through a fustian coat, waistcoat, and belt. The prisoner had withdrawn the knife, and was in the act of repeating the blow, when his arm was arrested by another person of the name of Copser, who secured the prisoner. Medical assistance was forthwith procured, and the attendant said, that, had not the knife taken an oblique direction, death must have been instantaneous. The prisoner was fully committed to the assizes on the capital charge.

LIVERPOOL.—CHARGE OF ARSON.—A linendraper, of Liverpool, named Thomas Henry, has been twice examined at the police court

of that town, upon the charge of having set fire to his own shop, and stands remanded for a third examination. The case at present only amounts to one of suspicion. The accused had premises insured for £1000 in the Phoenix, and immediately made a claim for the full amount of his policy. Some discrepancies were shown between his statements to the officers and to the insurance agents, and it was testified that his stock and furniture were of little value; neither were the remnants of the goods burned such as he had represented his stock to consist of.

MARGATE.—So vast and unprecedented have been the shoals of herrings this season upon our coast, that the Jane, one of our fishing smacks, arrived at the jetty on Sunday morning, with a cargo of the miraculous number of 50,000; the whole of which the crew disposed of to a fish-curer for £50, being less than a farthing each.

MONMOUTH.—A flock of wild geese were seen at Hadnock on Monday last, flying in a southerly direction. We believe it to be a very unusual circumstance at this period of the year. Snow fell at Monmouth and its neighbourhood on Wednesday evening.

NOTTINGHAM.—**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—A lamentable and fatal accident occurred near Chesterfield on Friday se'night to Mr. George Styling, a respectable inhabitant of Nottingham. On Friday night he started from the George Hotel, Sheffield, in a state of intoxication, against the advice of his friends. He got through Chesterfield safe, but about a mile from that town was thrown out with great violence on to the road. The wheel had gone over a heap of macadamizing stones. He had just strength left to crawl to an adjoining house and crave admittance; but it being a lonely place, and they thinking it was a ruse of some robber to get in, refused to open the door, and the unfortunate man lay upon the road four hours in the greatest suffering before he was discovered. He never spoke after he was found, and died shortly afterwards.

OLDHAM.—On Thursday se'night Gen. Sir Thos. Arbuthnot, and Major-General Sir William Warre, visited Oldham, and had an interview with the magistrates and head constables, for the purpose of inquiring in what respect the late strike has affected the condition of the working class of Oldham, &c. Amongst the military officers at present stationed in Oldham is a nephew of Sir Robert Peel and a son of Colonel Sibthorp.

WARRINGTON.—On Monday morning Edward Knight, well known in Warrington, Lancashire, as the landlord of the Eagle and Child, and as a confidential servant to Messrs. Smith and Dutton, maltsters, was placed at the bar of the police-court, charged with embezzling various sums of money to the amount of nearly £1000, the property of his employers. The prisoner had been apprehended at Wigton, in Cumberland. Having absconded from Warrington on the 2nd of September, he then set up in the business in the name of Pickering, at Wigton. He was fully committed for trial.

IRELAND.

CLARE.—Jonas Studdert, Esq., of Atlantic Lodge, Kilkee, captured an enormous shark on the western coast of Clare on Saturday last. It was with great peril and amid terrible difficulties that he and his men succeeded in bringing the animal safe to shore. He at once forwarded it to Kilrush, for Limerick, to be prepared and deposited in the museum of the Philosophical and Literary Society.

COLERAINE.—Two candidates have now formally addressed the electors of Coleraine, namely, Sir Henry Hervey Bruce and Dr. Boyd, both on Conservative principles.

DUBLIN.—Mr. Baron Pennefather has sustained a domestic affliction in the decease of Mrs. Pennefather, who died on Tuesday, the 18th inst., after a long illness, at Arley Cottage, the seat of her son-in-law, the Hon. Somerset R. Maxwell, in the 64th year of her age, and 45th of her wedded life.

The price of the 4lb. loaf, of first quality, in Dublin, is 7d.; second quality, 6d.

The works upon the new line of railway (to be travelled over by atmospheric propulsion), from Kingstown to Dalkey, are proceeding with great rapidity, and several hundred men are daily employed in sinking and clearing the road.

At the head police-office, Robert Lyndsay Crawford, who claims to be entitled to the earldom of Crawford and Lyndsay, was brought up in the custody of a policeman, charged with having returned from transportation before the period specified by his sentence had expired. The prisoner was fully identified by Mr. Lambert, the governor of Enniskillen gaol, and late governor of the hulk. The magistrates committed the prisoner for trial.

The Marquis of Drogheda entered Trinity College during the present term. His lordship, who is in his 17th year, is the first *nobilis*, or *filius nobilis*, who has been a student here for many years—the last members of the nobility who received their education in our University having been Lord Mountnorres and Adair and the Hon. Randal Plunkett.

DUBLIN.—We learn from a well-informed quarter that Sir Robert Peel, in reply to representations made on behalf of the "Church Education Society"—which is patronised by Primate Beresford—has stated his unwillingness to interfere with the national system of education, established upon the basis laid down by Lord Stanley, when Chief Secretary for Ireland. But the Premier also intimated that he was disposed favourably to consider an application from the "Church Education Society" for a separate grant of small amount, with the distinct understanding, however, that the national system should be continued to be administered in the present form.

The new Bishop of Meath (Dr. Stopford) is cousin to the Duke of Buccleuch.

The annual meeting of the Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland will be held this year on Tuesday, the 8th of November next, in Dublin.

Sir Edward Sugden, accompanied by Lady Sugden and other members of his family, arrived at his residence in Stephen's Green on Sunday last.

Col. Acton, M.P., C. B. Baldwin, Esq., M.P., and other gentlemen, members of a deputation, attended a meeting in Drogheda, on Thursday, with a view to establishing a branch of the London and Dublin bank in that town.

KILKENNY.—An alarming accident occurred at the residence of Captain Helsham, in Kilkenny, on Monday evening. Three of his children were playing in his dressing-room, where there was a fire, and having got access to a powder-horn filled with powder, commenced amusing themselves by igniting small portions of it. A spark, however, reached the interior of the horn, when a tremendous explosion took place, which was heard at a great distance. A table, at which the children were gathered, was driven to the extremity of the room; one child was wounded in the arm, and another lacerated seriously in the hand; nevertheless, their escape with life under the circumstances was almost miraculous.

SCOTLAND.

BUTESHIRE.—We understand that the Hon. James A. Wortley, third son of Lord Wharnclyffe, will come forward for the representation of this county, vacant by the death of the Lord Advocate.

EDINBURGH.—**ASSEMBLY HALL STEEPLE.**—The last stone of the spire of this superb and towering edifice was fixed in its place about half-past three o'clock on Friday se'night, and the event was announced by five or six workmen at the top, who stood up on their tottering height, lifted their caps, and gave three loud cheers. The vane, which is ten feet high, and in the form of a cross, was placed on the top on Monday morning.

PAISLEY.—**ATTEMPTED PRISON-BREAKING.**—On Saturday morning an attempt was detected to smuggle a parcel, containing gaol-breaking instruments, into Paisley prison. The parcel was neatly made up, and consisted of saw-blades for cutting iron, and some other things, with a letter accompanying them, containing directions for their use, and for guiding the conduct of the prisoner when he made his escape. The package was addressed to a prisoner of the name of Young, who is commonly denominated the "Laird," and who is at present under sentence of transportation. The letter was evidently written by a companion in crime, and subscribed with a slang signature.

Mr. Smith, of Deanston, is commissioned by a son of the Duke of

Dalmatia, Marshal Soult, to send to him from Scotland a considerable number of breeding stock, to consist both of cattle and sheep.

PRESBYTERY OF STRATHBOGIE.—At a meeting of the Presbytery of Strathbogie on Wednesday se'night, the Rev. D. Dewar, of Bellie, gave so far obedience to the Presbytery's citation as to appear before them. The reverend gentleman, however, instead of answering to the complaints against him, gave in a protest denying the status of the Presbytery, and its competency to deal with him, and upon this protest took instruments in the hands of the Presbytery clerk. It is understood that Mr. Dewar acted by legal advice from head-quarters. Mr. Dewar was again cited to appear before the Presbytery on the 9th of November, to answer to the complaints against him; and a new complaint was given in, charging him with having intruded himself on a late occasion into the parish of Rhynie.

CAPTURE OF WHALES IN LOCHRYAN.—On Wednesday week two whales of the bottle-nose species were seen disporting themselves in the loch, but no one was found adventurous enough to attempt the capture of the polar visitors till they approached Wig Bay, the scene of destruction to some of their congeners on more than one occasion within the last three years. They were first observed approaching the bay, by a son of Mr. Robertson, farmer, Clendrie, who on being informed of the circumstance, as being *par excellence* the whaler of Lochryan, immediately equipped himself with musket and balls, and hastened to the shore, where he procured a boat, and with two men boldly launched out toward the monsters of the deep. Captain Osborn, of the Hero, Mr. Robertson's son, and another man, took a second boat, and proceeded to the assistance of Mr. Robertson, who soon put three balls into the larger whale, and one into the smaller. The large fish, evidently wounded in a vital part, immediately made for the shore, where it soon expired; but the small one was not to be so easily mastered, and passing under the boat in which Captain Osborn was, upset it; but fortunately the crew escaped with a good ducking and fright. This fish too, however, got on shore, where it floundered about, lashing the water into foam for more than an hour. It was ultimately despatched with knives, &c. Mr. Robertson, with the aid of four horses and about 50 men, got the animals drawn on shore, where they were soon cut up, and 16 barrels of blubber taken from them. The value of the blubber alone is between £30 and £40; and the carcasses are very valuable as manure. Our readers may remember that two whales were captured in the same bay, by Mr. Robertson, three years ago. From these 190 gallons of oil were obtained, and it is expected that more will be got from the two now taken. The larger whale was 27 feet in length, by 16 in girth, the tail 8 feet in breadth; and the smaller one 18 feet by 12. An old woman, on hearing of Mr. Robertson's fortunate capture, observed to him, "Weel, Clendrie, the Lord put it into your head to get up a subscription for the pair lately, for a pickle meal; but noo, he has put it in your power to gie them some light in the dark winter nights."

SCOTTISH LAW CHANGES.—Amongst the changes already announced, it is rumoured that the Government have it in contemplation to raise Patrick Robertson, Esq., advocate, to the bench. He is a lawyer in first-rate practice, and, moreover, is universally esteemed as a most upright and distinguished citizen, so that all will consider him in every way worthy of the honour and responsibility.

THE DUNDEE ATROCITY.—On Saturday the physicians considered Mr. Duff worse, and had a very unfavourable opinion of his case. Mackenzie, the prisoner, who has been fully committed for trial, is said to conduct himself with comparative composure, and talks a good deal about pecuniary matters.

On Wednesday se'night the Duke of Richmond dined about 200 of his tenantry, in his new hall at Huntly, from which the reporters for the newspapers were excluded. His grace in future will hold an annual show of cattle at Gordon Castle, and give premiums to the extent of £100 per annum, for improvements in the breed of cattle, and in agriculture, by his tenants.



NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 22.—The Resistance troop-ship, Commander Patey, arrived on Thursday, from Quebec, with the second battalion of the Grenadier Guards. The Resistance came into harbour, and this morning the Guards disembarked, and proceeded by railway to London. The Calcutta, 84, arrived at Quebec the day the Resistance sailed, on the 1st of October, and will bring home the second battalion of the Coldstream Guards. The following is the list of officers who came home in the Resistance:—Colonel C. F. R. Lascelles, Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Crauford; Captains C. W. Ridley, Hon. W. Leicester, C. A. Lewis, R. B. Coulson, R. H. Glyn; Lieutenants H. B. Powell, J. T. Oswald, J. Reeve, R. Bradford; Captain Hon. J. Linday, Adjutant; Assistant-Surgeons E. G. Blenkins and C. R. Nicoll; Quartermaster C. Grant; together with 29 sergeants, 14 drummers, 556 rank and file, one private servant, 55 women, 40 children—total, 710.

The Racer, 16, Commander Harvey, arrived this morning from Quebec, which she left on the 28th ult., and on the following day passed the Calcutta going up the St. Lawrence; and on the same night, at midnight, passed a man-of-war frigate, which must have been the Pique, of 36 guns. Colonel Cordington, of the Coldstream Guards, came home passenger in the Racer.

The Volcano steamer, Lieut. Featherstone, arrived on Thursday from Bermuda and Halifax. She left the former place on the 22nd of September, and the latter on the 1st of October. Captain Denison, of the Royal Engineers, returned in her. Lieut. Cumberlege, of the 64th Regiment, was also a passenger.

The old Sans Pareil, of 80 guns, long used as a sheer hulk, at Plymouth, has been broken up.

The Belgian steamer, British Queen, was not to leave New York till the 10th or 12th inst.

The Java transport, Lieut. Imrie, agent, now in the harbour, is to take out to the Mauritius a draft for the 12th Regiment, and recruits for other corps in that island; she will then proceed onwards to China, with stores for the expedition.

APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenants—W. G. Buchanan and Douglas Reid, to the St. Vincent; Donald Mc L. McKenzie and H. B. Beresford to the Excellent; Charles Seaver to the Shearwater. Surgeons—Dr. Alexander Stuart, from the Orestes to Haslar Hospital; John Andrews to the Orestes, vice Stuart. Master's Assistant—James Matthews (from the Queen) to be Acting Second Master of Magicienne. Midshipman—F. P. C. Owen to the St. Vincent. Volunteer, 1st class—J. B. Piers to the Warspite.

DEVONPORT, Oct. 24.—The Thunderer, 84, Captain D. Pring, is yet at anchor in the Sound. Her defects are ordered to be repaired at her present moorings, and the party of workmen to remain on board until they are completed. Her destination is not known, but it is supposed to be Halifax for troops. Lieutenant Colin C. A. Kane is appointed to the Caledonia.

WOOLWICH, Oct. 26.—The Dee steam-vessel, Master Commander T. Driver, is expected to sail from Woolwich about the 1st of next month for the West Indies, and will embark at the Dockyard here Captain Trevor's company, 2nd battalion, and Captain Griffin's company, 8th battalion, for a passage to Barbadoes, to relieve Major Haultain's company, 7th battalion, and Captain Griffin's company, 3rd battalion, their period of service at that station having expired; the former having left Woolwich on the 8th of March, and the latter on the 1st of May, 1837, rendering their services in the West Indies about five years and a half.

The Sultana, Arab ship-of-war, undergoing a complete renovation in the basin in the Woolwich Dockyard, is now nearly completed, and is expected to sail about the end of next week. This is the vessel which brought the beautiful little horses and other presents from the Imam of Muscat to her Majesty some time ago. The mullam or mate has got married to an Englishwoman since he came to this country, and the nakador or native captain went to the parish church of Woolwich this morning to be married to a young girl from Deptford, with whom he had become acquainted at the time his vessel was lying there. The Rev. Mr. Greenlaw put several questions to the girl, and ascertained that she was an orphan, and had no relations alive, and, therefore, he at once declined to perform the ceremony, as the nakador could not speak one word of English. In answer to a question put by the pilot captain, one of the natives stated that the nakador had two wives in his own country already.

The Rhadamanthus steam-vessel, Master Commander Thomas Lean, arrived at Woolwich at five o'clock this afternoon from St. Petersburg, and has brought despatches from the Court of Russia, which were immediately forwarded to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

MINING EXPERIMENTS AT CHATHAM.—Some very interesting experiments, illustrating the methods of blowing up stockades, bridges, counter-scarps, &c., and also exhibiting the mode of attack with hand-grenades, &c., were exhibited on Wednesday on the engine-ground for field practice at Chatham. Notwithstanding the very unfavourable state of the weather, there was a large company of spectators assembled, and a very strong muster of military men. The whole of the arrangements were under the direction of Sir Frederick Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Engineers, to whom it is only justice to say that they were excellent, both for the practice intended to be afforded to the military employed, and for the facility given to the public of witnessing what was going forward.

Three squadrons of the 4th Light Dragoons, consisting of 350 men, have arrived at Brighton from Canterbury. The officer chief in command is Colonel Daly. The 19th Foot have taken their departure from the same place.

Monday the four-company depot of the 95th Regiment marched from Chatham to Sheerness; the 77th depot from Sheerness to Tilbury Fort; and the 75th at Tilbury Fort are ordered to Chatham. Wednesday the 97th depot, 600 strong, under the command of Captain Colwell, marched into their barracks; they are under orders to embark for the Mauritius. 200 rank and file belonging to the 28th Regiment will embark for Bombay the beginning of next month.

Henry Franklin, Esq., surgeon, has been appointed Deputy Inspector-General of the Forces at Bombay.

No definite arrangements have yet been made for filling up the vacant colonelcies occasioned by the decease of General the Hon. Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole and Lieutenant-General Sir James Lyon; but we believe the Commander-in-Chief intends removing Sir John Maclean from the 60th to the 27th Regiment, and that Lieutenant-General Middlemore and Major-General Reeves will succeed to the vacated corps.

THE GUARDS FROM CANADA.—The 2nd battalion of the Grenadier Guards, 600 strong, arrived on Saturday last at the Wellington barracks, Birdcage-walk. The men appeared to be in excellent health and spirits.

THE ARMY IN INDIA.—We have seen letters from Bombay which state that the greatest difficulty was experienced there to quarter the regiments lately arrived. The rains were at their height when the 28th, 78th, and 86th, with numerous detachments for the other regiments in the Presidency, landed at Bombay. The 28th was quartered, part on the Island of Colaba, and part in the Fort of Bombay; the 78th had been marched up to Poona, and the 86th were huddled together in the barracks at Colaba, where the corps were suffering severely from cholera morbus. As soon as the season would admit, the troops were to embark for Scinde. Sir George Arthur, the Governor, had quite recovered and was deeply engaged in investigating the state of the civil expenditure. Sir Thomas M'Mahon and Sir Charles Napier were making arrangements for the army about to be assembled in Scinde; which we learn with pleasure is to be equipped in a superior manner, and that nothing will be spared to make the force perfectly efficient and worthy of their able and zealous commander.

We are led to understand that it is the intention of government to place all able-bodied pensioners, who are willing to assist the civil authorities, under drill at stated intervals; and that arms and accoutrements for 200 of these aged veterans are shortly expected at the barracks in Birmingham. This is as it ought to be: a force like this upon the spot is worth ten times a greater one at the distance of forty miles.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BRIDPORT, Oct. 21.—The Mayflower, from Jersey, after taking in ballast, fell over and filled, but has righted, without sustaining much damage.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—The Evelina, of Dunkirk, from St. Pierre, Martinique, was wrecked near Fort Royal on the 1st ult.

BERWICK, Oct. 20.—The schooner Betsy Ann Deas, from Shields to Dundee, got on the rocks at Eyemouth in a gale on the 18th inst., and has become a total wreck. Crew saved, with part of materials.

PETERHEAD, Oct. 18.—It has blown a gale from the northward the greater part of to-day. The Good Intent, of this port, arrived here from Aberdeen, got on the rocks, and is expected to become a wreck. The Fawn, of Sunderland, which took fire on the 13th inst., had it extinguished, but it has again broken out, and it is expected the vessel will be consumed. The William, of Sunderland, in taking the harbour struck on the rocks at the entrance, but got off with little damage.

The Jane and Emma, from South Australia, landed by a pilot-boat off Brighton, fourteen boxes of letters and newspapers. In consequence of the regular mail-coach being taken off, and the mail-bag conveyed in a cart from Brighton to London, it was necessary to hire a special conveyance for the bags.

DEAL, Oct. 23.—The Mandingo, from London to Jamaica, and the Fenice, bound to Genoa, in running for the Downs, got ashore between Deal and Walmer Castle, but were assisted off with loss of rudder, &c., and proceeded to Ramsgate. His Belgian Majesty's brig Comte de Flandre, put back from Beachy Head, with loss of foremast, &c., and proceeded to Ramsgate. A water-cask, marked Nancy, has come ashore to-day.

RAMSGATE, Oct. 22.—The Diligence, from Newport to Stockton, has put in here leaky, with loss of bowsprit, &c., and other damage, having been in contact with the Emma, from Honduras. The Hope, from Rimouski to London, is totally lost on the Goodwin Sands: crew saved.

LYDD, Oct. 23.—The Rebecca and Eliza, of Newcastle, from Rouen, in ballast, and the brig Beverley, of Guernsey, for London, came ashore this evening during a gale, and are expected to become total wrecks.

HARWICH, Oct. 22.—The barque, City of Jerusalem, from London, foundered during a gale: crew saved.

COWES, Oct. 23.—The Liddell, from Quebec, arrived in the Channel, 20th inst.: has the crew of a Dutch ship on board which had foundered at sea.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24.—**SHIPWRECK.**—The schooner Couna Baba, from Senegal, laden with gum, went on shore on Burbo Bank, off this port, early this morning. She has filled with water, and will become a total wreck. Crew taken off the bank by H. M. steam-vessel —, hence for Dublin, with the mails, and afterwards transferred to the Magazine life-boat, which landed them safely at Liverpool. It was blowing fresh at the time from the northward.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 20.—The Havre, M'Kown, of New Orleans, lying in this port ready for sea, bound for New Orleans, took fire this morning, is now burning, and it is feared will be entirely consumed. The masts and rigging have been cut away and saved.

GREENOCK, Oct. 21.—The Adele, from St. Ubes to Riga, was fallen in with off Cape Finisterre, on the 7th inst., waterlogged: crew saved by the Gem, arrived in the Clyde. A large barque is ashore in Ay R Bay.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 23.—It has blown a gale from W.S.W. to N.W., with heavy squalls, for the last 36 hours. 1 P.M., wind at N.W., heavy squalls. A brig or schooner, with stern above water, was passed on the 20th inst. by the Jane and Betsy, arrived here.

BRISTOL, Oct. 22.—The Parquet, arrived here from Zante, passed on the 3d inst. the wreck of a vessel (supposed to be foreign), bottom up, off Cape de Gatt.

The following whalers have arrived in the Downs:—The Defiance, Resolution, and Recovery, all from the South Seas.

HAVRE, Oct. 24.—A French brig (supposed the Victorine), from Marseilles to Rouen, is totally lost near here: crew saved.

GREENOCK, Oct. 25.—The St. James sailed from the Clyde for Quebec on the 21st April, and has not since been heard of.

DOVER, Oct. 25.—The long-boat of the Hope of London, lost on the Goodwin Sands, has been picked up and landed here.

HASTINGS, Oct. 25.—The Watt of Plymouth, from Quebec, laden with timber, has gone ashore on the Boulder Bank, off Eastbourne, and expected to become a wreck: crew saved. The vessel had been picked up at sea, and six men and one boy put on board to navigate her.

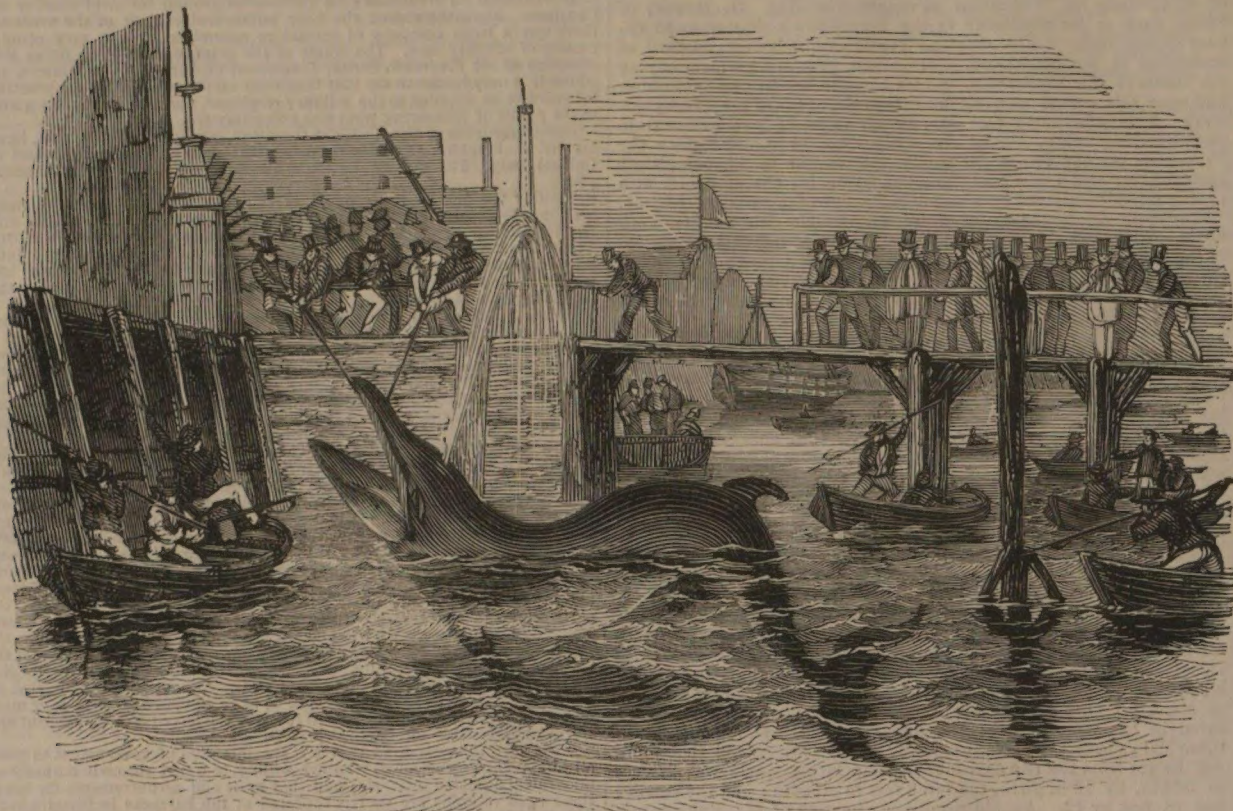
ILFRACOMBE, Oct. 24.—The boats of the William Wilberforce have been found under the cliffs, stove to pieces.

PADSTOW, Oct. 24.—The Timbuctoo, from Africa to Bristol, was driven ashore yesterday at Port Isaac, during a heavy gale at N.N.W., and is bilged: crew saved.

GIBRALTAR, Oct. 13.—The Henrietta schooner, of Rotterdam, got in contact with a Spanish or Italian brig (name unknown) on the 30th ult., and both vessels lost bowsprits. The former, it is supposed, bore up for Carthage, and the latter was subsequently discovered a wreck by the Edmond Castle, arrived here. The wreck of a large vessel of about 350 tons (name unknown), on her beam-ends, sails in the water as if upset in a squall, long-boat in its place, but no boat astern, was passed off Cape de Gatt on the 1st inst., by the Fortuna arrived here. The Belina, from Marseilles to Cork, put in here on the 10th inst., leaky.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECKS OFF RAMSGATE.—On Sunday morning last, at an early hour, the town of Ramsgate was thrown into a state of the most painful excitement on account of two large vessels being wrecked on the Goodwin Sands, during the storm which raged furiously the whole night from the south-west, unequalled in violence since the hurricane of November last. The first proved to be a barque called the Hope, belonging to London, commanded by Captain Steel, on her homeward voyage from Quebec. She had struck on the outside of the Goodwin Sands. It appears, from the accounts given by the crew, that the ship struck shortly after midnight, when running for the mouth of the Thames. The wreck has since entirely disappeared. Her loss is estimated at between £5000 and £6000. The crew were all saved. The other wreck was a barque, nearly of the same size, named the Nancy. It took place close to the Light of All Nations, which is reported to have been destroyed about the same time—it was supposed by the ship passing over it. From the fact of the boats being still attached to the wreck, there is little doubt but the entire of her crew perished, as none of them have since been heard of. The ship is valued at £8000.

NEW CATHOLIC CHAPEL AT WOOLWICH.—On Wednesday an imposing ceremony took place at the laying of the foundation-stone of a new Roman Catholic church, at Woolwich, on ground granted for that purpose by the Board of Ordnance. The new church is dedicated to St. Peter, and the ground was consecrated by Dr. Griffiths, titular bishop of the London district.



CATCHING A WHALE, OFF DEPTFORD PIER.

A WHALE SPECIES IN THE THAMES.—On Sunday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, several watermen on duty at Bell-water-gate, near the Deptford pier, observed a huge dark substance projecting above the surface of the river. The animal was moving down the river between the pier and the Dreadnought Seamen's Hospital-ship. Five of them put off in their boat, and one of them, armed with a large bearded spear, commenced the attack upon the monster, which soon showed symptoms of weakness, and threw up large quantities of water from the aperture on its back. The other boats surrounded the animal and pushed it along with their boat-hooks close under the pier, where they finally despatched him, and with strong cords and pulleys raised him, with much difficulty, upon the pier. In a short time afterwards such immense numbers of persons congregated to gratify their curiosity, that Mr. John Taylor, the high constable of Deptford, was compelled to call for the aid of the R division of the police to keep order. The fortunate captors, having measured him, state that his total length is 14 feet 6 inches, and that he weighs about two tons. His mouth is 3 feet 10 inches long, and his tail measures the same length from point to point. (The following sketch of the monster was taken by our artist on the spot.) At daybreak on Monday morning, a large number of carriages being procured, this enormous fish was, after great labour and time, removed, and secured by

chains to it, and conveyed, by means of several horses, to the premises adjoining Mr. Williams's, the Bull and Butcher, Old King-street, and placed upon a stand erected for the purpose. The animal is what is known by persons accustomed to the whale fishery as a fin back or fin fish. The following is an accurate description of the prize:—The fin fish is as long as a whale, but is two-thirds less in bulk. It is distinguished by a fin on its back next the tail, and by spouting up the water more violently and higher than the whale. The bunch on the head is divided according to its length, that is, at the blowing-hole through which it spouts the water. The back, which is black, is more straight than that of the whale, and the lips are of a brown colour, appearing like a twisted rope. The whalebone hangs from the upper lip, as it does in the whale; but it does not hang out of the mouth at the sides, as in that animal. The colour is like that of a tench, and is of a perfectly india-rubber texture; the body is long and slender, and not so fat as the whale, for which he is generally neglected. He is much more dangerous to kill than a whale, because his motion is quicker, and he beats more with his tail, so that seamen dare not approach too near in their boats. The tail is flat, like that of a whale, and he seldom appears until the whale is gone off. The belly is of a white colour. He is supposed to have gone blind in the river while in pursuit of herrings.



DESTRUCTION OF THE CAISSON ON THE GOODWIN SANDS.—The destruction of the caisson lately formed on the Goodwin Sands, by Mr. W. Bush, and the loss of life which attended the event, are a subject of much regret to the commercial body. Great benefit to the public, especially the shipping and trading interest, had been anticipated from Mr. Bush's contrivance; and the circumstance that it should have been run foul of and annihilated by that for the protection of which it was invented, namely, a ship in distress, is rather an aggravation of the disappointment felt at the unfortunate issue of Mr. Bush's active and persevering exertions in bringing his undertaking to the requisite point of efficiency. The merits of the work, as a practical instance of what may be attained by the application of genius and science to objects of this nature, are in no way touched by the calamity just communicated from Deal, regarding the embryo "Light of all Nations." The caisson has, it seems, totally disappeared.

EXTENSIVE SMUGGLING.—A few days since, on the arrival of the Caledonia steam-ship off Horselydown, two custom-house officers, named James Jordan and Henry Bayley, who had received information that an attempt would be made to run a great quantity of contraband goods ashore, boarded the vessel, and after a very diligent search succeeded in seizing a large quantity of tobacco and cigars. The net weight of the tobacco, which was of a very superior description, was 500lb., and of the cigars 176lb., the whole of which, being foreign manufacture, was liable to a duty of 9s. 6d. per lb. The Caledonia, which has become liable to forfeiture under the law of Customs, was put under seizure by the revenue officers, but has been since restored to her owners (the General Steam Navigation Company), on their giving bond to pay any fine that may be imposed.

EXPLOSION AT THE CITY GAS WORKS.—On Sunday morning, about eight o'clock, an immense body of flames and smoke, which had the appearance of a burning volcano, was seen issuing from a portion of the City Gas-works, which is situated near the bridge. The alarm quickly spread, and the engines from Farringdon-street and other stations were seen in attendance; neither the firemen, however, nor any other person were permitted to enter the premises. On inquiry it was ascertained that the apparent conflagration rose from an escape of gas from one of the cast-iron retorts which had burst, having ignited. The flame continued for about half an hour, when it gradually disappeared, without any material damage having been sustained.

"The King will knight you," said Anson to Campbell, as they were proceeding to Court. "I ken nae use that will be to me," was the reply. "But your lady might like it," said Anson. "Weel, then," rejoined Campbell, "his Majesty may knight her if he pleases."—*Memoirs of Keppel.*

VACANCY IN THE COURT OF ALDERMEN.—The death of Sir John Cowan, Bart., occasions a vacancy in the Court of Aldermen, which, it is rumoured, will probably be filled by Mr. Pilcher, the present sheriff.

FARRINGTON-STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—It is not expected that the buildings to be erected in the new Farringdon-street will be commenced before the ensuing spring, for which purpose two plots of ground have been taken by contractors. The houses are to be second-rate, having a frontage of about 18 feet, by a depth varying from 50 to 60 feet. They are all to be of a similar elevation, and to be erected according to plans and specifications at the Office of Works, Guildhall. During the next session of Parliament it is intended to apply for an act empowering the commissioners appointed to carry into effect the City improvements to extend the line of street to Cow-cross, by which there will be an open communication with Clerkenwell-green, and from thence to Islington, and which will be the means of removing a very dense and closely-populated neighbourhood.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—The medical officers and lecturers of St. Thomas's Hospital gave their first *conversations* for the season last week in the Grand Hall, when upwards of 800 individuals were in attendance. Mr. R. D. Grainger, lecturer on anatomy and physiology, read an interesting paper, giving a summary of recent discoveries, by means of the microscope, relative to the ultimate structure of muscle, after which the company adjourned to the theatre, to witness the exhibition of the powerful oxy-hydrogen microscope, constructed by Mr. Ross. The spectators were delighted with the splendid effect of the crystallization of tartaric acid, as seen by means of polarised light.

WESTMINSTER MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The first meeting for the present session was held on Saturday evening at the rooms of the society in Exeter Hall. The officers and committee for the present session were put in nomination, Dr. Reid being proposed as president, and Dr. Robt. Willis as vice-president. A paper was read from the president, on a disease of the bronchial gland, in which the most decided symptoms of consumption were developed, but without any emaciation, which is so constant a feature in this disease.

ALARMING FIRE.—On Monday night, between nine and ten o'clock, an extensive fire broke out in the workshops of Mr. Robert Walker, carpenter and builder, Marylebone-passage, Wells-street, Oxford-street. The damage done in amount is very considerable, including a large quantity of the workmen's tools. It appeared to have originated from leaving a lighted candle burning on one of the benches after the workmen had left. Mr. Walker is insured in the Sun Fire Office.

WILFORD CHURCH.

Wilford is a delightfully picturesque and secluded village on the banks of the river Trent, about a mile from the town of Nottingham; and though so short a distance from a populous manufacturing district, it yet retains all those rural characteristics which poets, and topographers delighted to describe centuries ago. Sir Juckes Clifton, Baronet, of Clifton Hall, is the lord of the manor; his ancestors have been seated at Clifton, two miles distant from Wilford, ever since the reign of Henry the Third; but they held lands in this district long before that period. Sir Ger-vase Clifton was created a baronet in the ninth year of James the First. Wilford was anciently a Roman station, and some years since many Roman coins were discovered there, most of which were of the latter emperors. It was an eminent manor in the time of Edward the Confessor; and "did belong," says Thoreton, "to the famous Godes the Countess." When the great survey under William the Conqueror was made, his natural son, William Peveril, governor of Nottingham Castle, had possessions there; and the village in those days had a "priest and a church." The population is now about 600. The present rector (the Rev. Thomas Thorp) was instituted in 1819; and the annual value of the living, according to the report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, is £574. The church, which is dedicated to St. Wilfrid, presents, to the north-east, an interesting and handsome appearance; but the southern side is disfigured by an unsightly porch, and several pieces of patchwork, which the hand of "modern improvement" has introduced. It has a low tower and clerestory, a rather spacious nave and aisle, and a good chancel, which, as the village chronicle says, was "beautified by the Rev. Mr. Carter, rector of this parish," who also founded and endowed a charity school, and left several bequests to the poor of the village. This benevolent clergyman died in December 1732. The church contains a fine old baptismal font; but the most ancient date that can be discovered within the walls of this sacred edifice is 1585, inscribed upon a flat stone in the north aisle, no further record on it being discernible. The churchyard is sheltered by a range of noble elm trees; and the silvery Trent flows close past this hallowed enclosure with a rushing stream.

When we visited this sequestered and sacred retreat, there was a pensive softness in the hour favourable to meditation. It was a fine autumnal evening, and no sound broke the solemn stillness of this sanctuary of the dead, save the gurgling of the waters as they rushed over their pebbly bed, and the cawing of the rooks from the "tall ancestral trees" which shadow the rectory adjoining the churchyard. Many a memorial of the frailty of life and the vanity of human expectations does this rustic cemetery afford. Here are headstones and sepulchres which tell

Of beauty wither'd in her fairest bloom,
The lovely in their loveliness—the proud
In grandeur's pomp—the strong man in his strength.



VIEW OF WILFORD CHURCH.

Here "the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep" by the sides of men who, having borne "the battle and the breeze" in their country's cause, have repaired hither to close their earthly pilgrimage in peace. Here, also, is a most touching record of domestic sorrow, in a sepulchral inscription to the memory of two brothers of the name of Gill, sons of a former rector of Wilford; one of whom was killed at the assault of Gohud, in the East Indies, on February 21st, 1806, at the age of 21 years; and the other, aged 34, died on his passage home from the same clime in October of the same year. While the various gravestones exhibit many a "holy text," not only to "teach the rustic moralist to die," but also to live, as becomes a Christian, who looks for a better and an abiding country. If, as poets say, at such a place, and such an hour,

The dead, the distant, then are nearest,
And joy is soft, and sorrow sweet;"

if, as our immortal Milton sings,

Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth,
Both when we wake, and when we sleep, unseen;

no wonder that our thoughts should revert to one, who has long since exchanged the minstrelsy of this world for the seraphic harmonies of heaven; but the memory of whose genius is as much associated with this his favourite retreat, as the legend of the fair maid of Clifton with that lovely grove which forms the south-western boundary of the landscape as seen from Wilford churchyard. For here it was that the gifted Kirk White delighted to hold converse with his God; and here, when just recovered from a debilitating sickness—a warning prelude to his early death—he poured forth the following apostrophe:—

Here could I wish to sleep. This is the spot
Which I have long mark'd out to lay my bones in:
Tired out and wearied with the riotous world,
Beneath this yew I would be sepulchred.
It is a lovely spot! The sultry sun,
From his meridian height, endeavours vainly
To pierce the shadowy foliage, while the zephyr
Comes wafting gently o'er the rippling Trent,
And plays about my wan cheek. 'Tis a nook
Most pleasant. Such a one perchance did Gray
Frequent, as with a vagrant muse he wanton'd.
Come, I will sit me down and meditate.

Grant, heaven, that here my pilgrimage may close!
Yet, if this be denied, where'er my bones
May lie * * * * yet still
(For why should sober reason cast away
A thought which soothes the soul?) yet still my spirit
Shall wing its way to these my native regions,
And hover o'er this spot.

As we were ruminating on the possibility that the spirit of the departed White might then be "hovering" over the solemn haunt, we were roused from our reflections by the appearance of a lady, who had some flowers in her hand, and who looked (or we fancied

so) as if she thought our presence an intrusion; we, therefore, retired to a remote corner of the churchyard, when she knelt beside one of the graves, and having remained there for a short time, walked pensively away. On resuming our ramble among the tombs, we observed that she had adorned with pale roses a neat grassy mound, beneath which, as the headstone informed us, sleeps all that is mortal of an infant cherub, whose spirit now rejoices in the "climes of bliss." The incident was romantic and touching; and, though some may scoff and some may sneer at such tributes to the memory of the departed, we could not do otherwise than respect the feeling which dictated such remembrances. There was an allegory in the transaction of nature's teaching, for, as "the leaves around us falling" seemed to speak of earthly sorrow and decay, the roses on the grave told of a glorious immortality; and we retired from the house of prayer, and the resting-place of the dead, again to take our share in the busy avocations of life, muttering to ourselves the beautiful lines of Mrs. Hemans:—

Bring flowers, pale flowers, o'er the bier to shed
A crown for the brow of the early dead:
For this through its leaves hath the white rose burst,
For this in the woods was the violet nurst:
Though they smile in vain for what once was ours,
They are love's last gift—bring flowers, pale flowers."

Bring flowers to the shrine where we kneel in prayer,
They are Nature's offering—their place is there;
They speak of hope to the fainting heart,
With a voice of promise they come and part:
They sleep in dust through the wintry hours:
They break forth in glory—bring flowers, bright flowers."

FLORICULTURE.

THE AMARYLLIS.

To carry out a plan which has been for some time in contemplation, a new series of botanical illustrations is this week commenced. The contempt which is said to be the certain consequence of familiarity was too liable to attach to our previous pictures of objects well known, no matter how intrinsically valuable they may be, or how highly prized, or what amount of art and ability may have been devoted to their delineation, pictorial as well as literary. The ensuing series will comprise plants in many instances new, in most cases rare, and at all times such as are not popularly known. It is proposed to give a type of every family in the modern botanical nomenclature, so that our journal will present in this section of natural history a book of reference, as valuable in effect as the design is original and unique. The subject of our present sketch is a member of the varied and resplendent family of lilies and a species of the *Amaryllis* tribe, known to the floriculturist as *Amaryllis sulcata platypetala*. For the purposes of illustration we have judged it better to give a drawing of a solitary flower than of the five which usually form the fine crown of flowers surmounting the stalk. The foregoing figure is reduced about one-third from the natural size. The lily family appears to have attracted notice at a very early date. The word lily is supposed to be derived either from an eastern root, or from the Celtic *Lil*, from the latter of which clearly comes the Gallic *Lis*, signifying whiteness, and has been applied to plants of different kinds. The term has been variously extended and restricted, and has been employed by the ancients and moderns. Solomon uses lily in a collective sense, and also distinguishes among lilies the lily of the valley; and the Saviour, when he directed his hearers to "consider the lilies of the field," seems to have used the term in the same comprehensive way, as may be shown from the context and from



THE AMARYLLIS.

modern researches. Historical references, says Burnet, can alone fully develop the impressive beauty of this as well as of many other passages in ancient records. Thus it is well known that fuel is so scarce in many parts of the East that large trees are regarded with especial reverence, and the inhabitants are obliged by turns to use every kind of combustible matter, such as the withered stalks of herbs and flowers, the tendrils of the vine, and the small branches of rosemary and other shrubs to heat their baths and ovens. Allusion to this fact is at once recognised in the following from the New Testament:—"If God so clothe the grass of the field which to-day is, and to-morrow is cast into the oven." The words "grass of the field" included the lilies of which the Saviour had just been speaking. This will appear more evident from the observations of Sir J. E. Smith, who, when endeavouring to identify these lilies, says it is natural to presume the divine teacher, according to his usual custom, called the attention of his hearers to some object at hand; and, as the fields of the Levant are overrun with the *Amaryllis lutea*, whose golden liliaceous flowers afford in autumn one of the most brilliant and gorgeous sights in nature, the expression, "Solomon in all his glory is not arrayed like one of these," is peculiarly appropriate. So abundant are liliaceous plants in the East, that a province of Persia was named Susiana and its chief city Sushan, from these beautiful flowers growing there in excess. Of this gorgeous family there can be no doubt the *Amaryllis* formed a distinguished member. Pliny ranked the lily next in beauty to the rose: many deem the lily superior. Anacreon compares Venus to the lily, though not with his customary felicity, as it has ever been regarded as the emblem of purity and moral worth. The different species of amaryllis are poisonous. *Haemanthus toxicarius*, formerly called *Amaryllis toxicaria*, is the plant with which it is said the Hottentots poison their arrows. Weapons wetted with the juice of the bulb convey certain death by the slightest wound. The flesh of animals thus slain is eaten with impunity by the natives. *Nerine sarniensis*, the Guernsey lily, naturalized by the wreck of a vessel from the Cape, is said to be poisonous; *Amaryllis ornata*, to be astringent; *Alstroemeria salsileia*, diaphoretic. In the West Indies and South America the last-named is cultivated for the sake of its root, which is eaten as the tubers of the potato are elsewhere. It is a curious fact that flowers of this class lose much of their fragrance when they become double, while flowers of the rosaceous class acquire more intense odour by the multiplication of their petals.

In speaking of the amaryllis as belonging to the lily family, we, of course, merely use the term in the comprehensive sense that time has sanctioned. In strict botanical phrase, the flower is a type of a family to which it gives the name, and of which the following are the essential characters:—Calyx and corolla superior, regular, coloured. Stamens 6, arising from the sepals and petals, sometimes cohering by their dilated bases into a kind of cup; sometimes an additional series of barren stamens is present, often forming a cup which surmounts the tube of the perianth; anthers bursting inwardly. Ovary 3-celled, the cells many-seeded, or sometimes 1 or 2-seeded; style 1; stigma 3-lobed. Fruit either a 3-celled 3-valved capsule, with loculicidal dehiscence, or a 1-3-seeded berry. Generally bulbous, sometimes fibrous-rooted. Leaves ensiform. Flowers usually with spatheaceous bracts.

The six stamens readily distinguish these from Iridaceae, and the inferior ovary from Liliaceae and Melanthaceae.

Intelligence has been received of the illness of the Right Hon. John Nicholl, M.P., Judge-Advocate-General, in Switzerland.

Deck passengers are now taken from Dublin to Liverpool by the steamers for 1s. each!

It is stated on good commercial authority that the Marquis de Lavalette, the nobleman who recently married Madame Welles, the widow of the opulent American banker and merchant at Paris, is coming to England partly on an excursion of pleasure, but more particularly on a mission of some kind from M. Guizot, probably to conduct a negotiation on the right of search question just now so much before the public.



THE CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE.

We this day present our "gentle public" with a spirited sketch of the Corn Exchange, which we think will be pronounced by those of our readers who have the opportunity of viewing the original to be a truthful and characteristic delineation of a familiar scene in that busy mart; while to those at a distance it will convey some idea of the manner in which they transact business at Mark-lane. We would draw attention to some of the magnates who figure above, but our space prevents our doing so. Leaving, then, for the present unnoticed the "fine young English gentleman," luxuriating in the spotless purity of his immaculate white cords and mahogany tops, to continue his inspection of samples,

"In a light and careless way,
As men who with their purpose play,"

we shall not, Cobbett-like, pause to have a fling at that hawk-eyed Quaker, such an one, mayhap, as called forth from the irate William the following. Speaking of the corn trade, he says:—"They (the Quakers) carry on the far greater part of this work—they seem, as to the products of the earth, what the Jews are as to gold and silver. How they profit, or rather the degree in which they profit, at the expense of those who own and those who till the land, may be guessed at if we look at their immense wealth, and if we at the same time reflect that they never work. One would think that their religion bound them *not to work*. They make nothing; they cause nothing to come; they breed as well as other sects, but they make none of the raiment or houses, or cause none of the food to come; they are base usurers, who would grind money out of the bones of their own fathers." This, in our opinion, is much overdrawn and exaggerated; for we are rather disposed to take a more charitable view, and imagine, with Wordsworth, that their

"Fearless virtue bringeth boundless gain;"

or that some of their number are

"Men who can hear the Decalogue and feel
No self-reproach."

The truth is, apart from their little ingenious devices for "working the averages," we think they are an exceedingly ill-used race. Even Mr. Dickens, whose universal benevolence for idiot boys, doting grandfathers, and very little children, has had his sympathies excited in the following extraordinary manner by a proximity to the straight-haired:—"The collar of my coat appeared to stiffen, and the brim of my hat to expand, beneath its Quakerly influence. My hair shrunk into a sleek short crop, my hands folded themselves upon my breast of their own calm accord, and thoughts of taking lodgings in Mark-lane, over against the market-place, and of making a large fortune by speculations in corn, came over me involuntarily." Having left our "Friends" in such good hands, we shall now proceed to take a hasty glance in the history of those laws and ordinances which at different times have been considered necessary for the regulation of this important traffic.

In 1549 a proclamation was issued which prohibited corn-dealers from having more than ten quarters in their possession at one time; and it directed justices of the peace to look into the barns, and so much as to them seemed superfluous was to be sold at a reasonable price, persons being appointed to attend in every market to see that this was done. Two years afterwards the substance of the above proclamation was embodied in a statute, which subjected persons buying corn to sell again to heavy penalties. Farmers buying corn for seed were required to sell an equal quantity of their corn in store. When wheat was under 6s. 8d. the quarter, it might then be bought by dealers; but they were not to enhance the price or prevent the supply of the market. Corn "badgers," licensed by three justices of the peace, were permitted to buy in open fairs and markets for the supply of cities and towns. In 1562 there was another statute passed which affected them, and which seems to have been framed with the sanction of the ladies; they were to be householders, not less than thirty years of age, and either married or widowers; and the licence was to be only an annual one, to be granted by the magistrates in quarter

sessions. The dealers were also to give securities not to be guilty of engrossing or forestalling, and not to buy out of open market, except under an express licence.

For upwards of two centuries the authorities of the City were accustomed constantly to provide a store of corn against seasons of scarcity, and when prices rose the City granaries were opened, for the purpose of keeping them moderate. This was doing nothing more than individuals would have done; still it was perhaps wise as well as benevolent in the City looking with a provident eye towards the means of mitigating the dearths which were so frequently occurring. Sir Stephen Brown, in 1438, appears to have been the first Mayor of London who established a public granary. Sir Simon Eyre, about this time, established another at Leadenhall. But we find, nearly a century afterwards (1521), a succeeding Mayor found the City granaries almost empty. "There were not," says Stow, "one hundred quarters of wheat in all the granaries of the City, either within the liberties, or near adjoining, through which scarcity, when the carts of Stratford came laden with bread to the City, there was such press about them that one man was ready to destroy another in striving to be served for their money; but this scarcity lasted not long, for the Mayor in short time made such provision of wheat that the bakers both of London and Stratford were weary of taking it up." In 1546 two aldermen were appointed, weekly, in rotation, to purvey, and to see that the markets were well supplied. Soon after the commencement of the seventeenth century, the difficulty of keeping up the ancient practice of providing a store of corn appears greatly to have increased. In 1631, when the companies were ordered to buy wheat and rye from abroad, they refused; and in the following year the wardens of some of the companies who had neglected to store their granaries were committed. With the Tudors had departed many of those restrictions which, perhaps, had some use in their day, but the greater freedom of trade no longer rendered it necessary for the authorities to supersede the transactions of private dealers. At length the Great Fire destroyed the granaries, mills, and ovens, at the bridge, and in other parts of the City, and the custom of providing stores of corn was not again resumed.

The Corn Market on Cornhill, which, gives its name to one of the City wards and that of St. Michael-le-Quern, even the ancient Corn Markets of the City, Stow speaks of the one on Cornhill as having been time out of mind. The other was at the west end of Cheapside; and the parish is now united to St. Vedast in Fosterlane. The other ancient Corn Markets were those at Leadenhall, Newgate, Queenhithe, Granchurch, and Southwark. At the beginning of the last century the metropolitan Corn Market was held at Bear-quay, in Thames-street; Queenhithe was the great market for flour and meal; and the White Horse Inn Meal Market, near Holborn-bridge, is doubtless the one alluded to by Strype as appointed to be held near the River Fleet.

The present system of factorage in the corn trade is stated to have existed only about a hundred and fifty years. The traditional report of its origin ascribes it to the custom of a number of Essex farmers, who frequented an inn at Whitechapel, leaving with the landlord or waiter samples of the corn and grain of which they had small parcels unsold, with a commission to sell for them, and thus they were not compelled to attend the next market. The predecessor of one of the oldest houses now in the trade, in beginning to sell by commission, had a stand on Tower-hill, and, in the course of a few years, the number who were profitably engaged in the same way had so much increased, that the old Corn Exchange in Mark-lane was projected, and opened in 1747. Eighty years after a second Corn Exchange was contemplated, and was opened in 1828. The new Corn Exchange, the subject of our illustration, is in the Grecian Doric style. It is favourably situated for so narrow a locality, being placed at the bend of the street, so that the stranger comes upon it unawares, and it presents several features of originality in design and other points of interest which our limits prevent us noticing. The interior is

lighted by a lantern with vertical lights in the centre spaces within the columns, and the compartments on each side have skylights in their ceilings. The stands of the corn-factors, to the number of eighty and upwards, are along the sides of the building. On them are placed small bags and wooden bowls, with samples of different kinds of grain, and behind is a desk for the factor or his clerk, with something of the counting-house. Lightermen and granary-keepers have stands as well as corn-merchants, factors, and millers. The market-days are Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, the first being by far the busiest day of the three; and the hours of business being from ten till three. A bargain does not become valid until an hour after the commencement of business on next market-day. The commercial reader will, perhaps, be interested in knowing that wheat is paid for in bills at one month, and all other descriptions of corn and grain in bills at two months. The Kentish "hoymen" are privileged, by the custom of the market, to sell for ready money; they have stands free of expense. The Essex dealers also enjoy some privileges, owing to their having continued to supply the City at a time when it was ravaged by the plague.

The total importation of corn, grain, and seeds into London averages at the present time about three and a half million quarters, or about 28,000,000 bushels annually, besides about 50,000 tons of flour and meal, the weight altogether being 530,000 tons. What a vast amount and variety of industry is involved in the creation of this large quantity of agricultural produce, and in the preparation of it for consumption! What ploughing, and sowing, and reaping—what thrashing, winnowing, and measuring—before a single grain leaves the spot where it is produced, and how variously are these processes conducted in the different countries which supply London! Next to coal the trade in corn gives the most extensive employment to shipping in the port of London of any other commodity. In the months of July and August, 1841, there arrived in London 787 vessels from foreign parts laden with foreign corn, 306 being British and 481 foreign.

The week in which the duty falls to the lowest point is the harvest of the speculator, to which he has long looked anxiously forward. The arrival of ships from abroad is now an object of the utmost solicitude, as a few hours may make a difference of several thousand pounds to a large importer. The number of corn vessels which do arrive is so great, that warehouses, granaries, and the river itself in many places, is completely blocked up; but the large quantity suddenly brought into the market depresses prices, the duty mounts again, and a vessel which arrives on a Friday, instead of a Thursday, not only loses the advantage of the low duty and high prices, but the cargo may have to remain for months in the granary.

Though there is, it must be admitted, a good deal of chicanery carried on here, we know few places more likely to impress the visitor with a high opinion of our agricultural relations. Here, through all the changes that have occurred, are still to be met with, "plenty as blackberries," specimens in abundance of the English yeoman—that good-humoured, good-looking race of men to whom, in the olden time, our country owed so much of her prosperity, and who yet form the bone and sinew of the nation.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, 30th Oct.—40th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 31st.—Allhallow Eve.
TUESDAY, 1st Nov.—All Saints.
WEDNESDAY, 2nd.—All Souls.
THURSDAY, 3rd.—St. Winifrede.
FRIDAY, 4th.—St. Charles Borromeo.
SATURDAY, 5th.—

THE COLOSSEUM PRINT.

We have now to call the attention of our readers and subscribers to the promised prospectus of our Colosseum Print—a superb and original work of art, produced upon the grandest scale—which we pledged ourselves to present to all the readers of the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

who should have punctually subscribed to the paper during the first six months of its existence. The great success which we have achieved now enables us to go to an extent of enterprise that we are sure will more than crown the highest expectations of the public.

THE COLOSSEUM PRINT

derived its title, in the first instance, from an intention of presenting a magnificent engraving of LONDON AT ONE VIEW—to reflect, as it were, a similar grand picture to that so long exhibited at the Colosseum. The better taste, however, of our artists and advisers, reminded us that we should thus exclude that wondrous leviathan of our metropolitan architecture,

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL;

and to this important recollection was added a suggestion that a much finer field of what may not inaptly be called "Panoramic glory" was presentable from another lofty eminence of London, which it, however, required official authority to enable us to reach.

TWO SPLENDID VIEWS OF THE METROPOLIS

have been the result of the altered proposition, taken north and south, from the summit of the

DUKE OF YORK'S COLUMN,

by the generous and nobly-granted permission of General Maitland, for himself and his co-trustees, who thus confided to us an exclusive right that stimulated our proprietors to a degree of exertion which they hope will prove worthy of the signal mark of favour they have received. Their

COLOSSEUM PRINT,

which will really be, in its superb dimensions, what the term "Colossal" is in reference to size, will then present two

ORIGINAL ASPECTS OF LONDON.

The upper or South view will comprise all that magnificent sweep of picturesque objects which stretch from the Surrey shores of the Thames, as far as they are visible on the right, to beyond the Tower of London, with its adjacent forests of shipping, on the left. The splendid range of manufactories which skirt the river, grow upward from their far distance to the gazer's eye, until they are closed with, and screened by, the venerable Abbey of Westminster, at once, with its solemn religious grandeur, absorbing mind and sight. But that fine pause of contemplation over, and away travels the eye, using

as it were a kind of memory to bring present the old familiar features of the "City of the World." Look at the beautiful range of bridges spanning that river, which, though its waters are but silver, has been designated, for their burthen, the "river of gold." Mark the long lines of streets, the grand public buildings, the spires of old and new churches pointing to the sky, the Monument, the ancient and fort-like Tower, and 'mid all and above all the eternal grandeur of St. Paul's! And these objects are so woven into the picture, that they are not parts of a confused mass, but prominent beauties of such a clear and well-defined architectural panorama as was never before embodied in the forms of art.

THE LOWER OR NORTH VIEW

turns the gazer upon a still more broad and open district of the metropolis. It stretches over the beautiful Parks; includes the Royal Palaces and mansions of our nobility; involves the finest streets in the world, Regent-street, Piccadilly, Portland-place, Whitehall, Trafalgar-square, and the superb gathering of aristocratic clubs; and, in a word, concentrates within its focus all the palatial magnificence of western London to contrast with the staid and solid greatness of its commercial aspect; endless wealth-accumulation on the one hand, and on the other an expenditure whose lavishness might startle kings.

Such are the two sections of the UNRIVALLED PICTURE which we are about to present in all good-will to our readers, and now the only other points connected with it which we wish to impress upon their attention are

ITS UNDOUBTED FIDELITY AND TRUTH.

It is, in plain terms, a Mirror of the Metropolis, and for its reflection we are indebted to the light of the sun.

M. Claudet was expressly commissioned by us to construct a *Daguerreotype apparatus*, whereby we have obtained a series of drawings that are as it were "impressions of the city itself," with all the niceties of perspective preserved, and an accuracy of detail never before equalled in panoramic art.

Such is the prospectus of

OUR COLOSSEUM PRINT,

which we shall (we hope before Christmas) have the honour and gratification of presenting to our SIX MONTHS' SUBSCRIBERS. And to extend still more liberally the means of its possession to the public, we are induced to advertise the following

NOTICE.

* * The circulation of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS having risen by many thousands during the Queen's visit to Scotland, and the majority of the fresh readers having indicated a desire to possess the COLOSSEUM PRINT, the proprietors have come to the resolution of presenting a copy to all such of them as shall

SUBSCRIBE FOR SIX MONTHS, COMMENCING FROM No. 20;

and to include the general public in this arrangement for the gratuitous distribution of that

UNRIVALLED WORK OF ART.

* * All particulars of the Mode and TIME of publication will be forthwith announced.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Rodney," *Dawlish*.—Such things will appear on occasion. See the Nelson Statue in this number.
"Abergavennyensis."—Will our correspondent send us a drawing?
"J. Stillwell."—Declined, with thanks.
To "H. S." Norwich, we return our acknowledgments.
"W. B."—We will examine the communications, and report upon them in our next.
"Finlay Fraser," *Bolton*.—The suggestion is under consideration. Part of it, it will be seen, is anticipated in our first page.
"A. Z. F."—The grandchildren are second cousins. In the other case the degree of relationship is doubtful.
"P. R."—We will do so at the earliest opportunity.
"An Antiquarian."—Is thanked for his trouble. We shall keep his account and perhaps print it with suitable illustration.
"H. Q. T."—Is clearly entitled to the Colosseum Print.
"R. M. C."—We have given games, and may yet do so occasionally when space will permit. We shall be happy to receive the contributions.
"A Subscriber," *Yarmouth*.—Yes; an error of the press. There is an error either in the price or number of the shares.
"H. S."—Thanks; but we need hardly trouble our correspondent for the future, as we have always the solution prepared.
"Bombastes Furioso."—Send some heroics of your own.
"D. D. D."—The first question is too frivolous. To the second we have only to say that the lady is married; but we know not if her retirement from the stage be permanent or temporary.
"J. R. D." *Plymouth*, will have the print without getting the paper through our office.
"Contrast" and "Sunday Exercises" have been received.
"A Subscriber from the first," *Pimlico*.—We will take notice of the company when in full play.
"A Subscriber."—Actors are not denied the right of burial in Catholic countries.
"Elgar," *Ramsgate*, is thanked for his good wishes. The business part of his note is referred to our publisher.
"H. P."—We are obliged at the general tone of the letter and its contents.
"E. Lewis."—The nature of the proposed communication will not suit us.
"C. T."—We will take leisure to read his note, which really requires time to decipher.
"Another."—We may possibly find room for this poem in a future number.
"X. Y. Z."—Avoid all such societies as you would a pestilence. We will give no information about them.
"An Engraver," *Brighton*.—The note is referred to our printer.
"W. B. S."—We shall at the end of the year be glad to receive the list.
"C. P. Delaney."—We find we have not room for the dry detail of commercial statistics as a matter of regular communication.
"T. W. S." will be entitled to the engraving.

Part 5 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, containing an attractive series of highly-finished engravings, is this day ready, and now publishing Oct. 29th, 1842.

☞ We beg to announce to our advertising friends that Thursday is the last day for receiving Advertisements.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1842.

It is much to be lamented that hardly a day passes without the public mind being vexed and annoyed with details of cruelties and persecutions practised against the poor by the officers of our public institutions, legal, charitable, and social: We last week referred, at considerable length, to the subject of the prison inquiry then being prosecuted at Northleach, which terminated on Wednesday last by the jury bringing in a verdict

implicating the governor, surgeon, and turnkey of the gaol as accessories to the death of the foully used and unfortunate lad Beale; and since then we have had our feelings harrowed up by recitals of human suffering and torture endured in various other parts of the country, under circumstances which cannot fail to excite general indignation wherever they are known, and call loudly for some immediate legislative remedy. What renders this state of things the more appalling and extraordinary is, that these proceedings are not mere instances of individual tyranny arising from vindictiveness or any of the other bad passions to which "flesh is heir," but are for the most part enforced at the instigation of public bodies, who coolly and systematically set about the concoction of rules, by-laws, and restrictions, compared with which the code of Draco may be considered merciful and humane. We need hardly at this time of day premise that first and foremost in the van of these abused and mismanaged institutions stands out in bold relief the abhorred Poor-Law, which may shortly boast of more victims than any plague that has ever ravaged the land; and to the example of this accursed law we verily believe may be traced almost every instance of petty tyranny and brutal inhumanity on the part of magistrates, gaolers, policemen, and *soi-disant* "relieving" officers, that daily occur in the metropolis and throughout the country. We have been unwillingly drawn into this train of observation by reason of some occurrences in the metropolis during the past week, which, in our opinion, deserve the strongest reprobation of the public generally, and of the public press in particular. We have not space to enumerate the whole of these cases, several of which will be found in another department of our paper devoted to the relation of casualties and offences. It will be seen by a report of the proceedings at a coroner's inquest, held before Mr. Payne, on Saturday last, on the body of a poor man named Gorman, that it came out in evidence that a City police constable, finding the above-mentioned wretched individual lying on the stones in a state of insensibility, carried him to the station-house, where he locked him up (most unnecessary precaution) in that condition in a cold, damp, filthy cell, where he was left for several hours without the slightest solicitude being evinced for his fate by his captor, who thought proper to believe, in the absence of all evidence of the fact (for he admitted that the man did not smell of liquor), that he was drunk. Ultimately, however, it appeared that, at the suggestion of the inspector, the unfortunate man was carried to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he soon after died. The evidence of Mr. Shaw, the assistant apothecary to the hospital, invests the occurrence with something frightfully mysterious regarding an ominous bruise on the temple, which the policeman appeared unable to account for, and which rather puzzles one when it is compared with the verdict of "Died by the visitation of God" returned by the jury. Of course, we have not the slightest notion of impugning the result of the investigation; but our readers, we have no doubt, will agree with us that the visitation was a most unusual one.

Mr. E. Shaw, assistant-apothecary of the hospital, said that the deceased was admitted on Friday morning last, at half-past one o'clock, in a state of collapse. It was the opinion of the policeman who brought him that he was intoxicated; but witness could see no appearance of that, and could not help expressing his surprise and regret that he had been allowed to remain for so many hours in such a state. He did not look like a person in liquor. Witness immediately attended to him, and at six o'clock heard that he was dead. Witness had since examined him, and found a considerable bruise upon the right temple, about the size of a crown piece, which must have been caused by a blow or fall. Disease of the brain was the cause of death, and it might have been aggravated by the blow on the temple or the stimulus of drinking intoxicating liquors. The bruise had been received within a few hours. Deceased might have been at first mistaken by the police for a drunken man; but before he had remained for so many hours in an insensible state he should have been taken to a surgeon, who would at once have seen what was the matter with him.

Bridget Gorman said that she was deceased's daughter. Witness did not know how he got the bruise, but she did not see it when he left her. He was a very sober man, and witness had never seen him intoxicated.

We have neither space, temper, nor inclination to pursue this subject, at present, beyond the obvious impression which the above narration must make upon our readers.

We are extremely happy to perceive that the subject of the Health of Towns has at length succeeded in arresting the attention of the public generally; and we look forward with great anxiety, but without any apprehension, to the next session of Parliament for the passing of some enactment to remedy the grievous evils that arise from the shocking and disgraceful condition of the grave-yards in the large and populous towns of the kingdom, but particularly the grave-yards of London. We will not now venture to excite the disgust of our readers by detailing the horrors of the burial system as at present practised in the metropolis, and which have been very fully described in the evidence of familiar witnesses taken before a committee of the House of Commons.

It is now clearly established that pillage of the dead has been carried on to a most incredible extent. Coffin ornaments, brass nails, lead, dead-clothes—everything that could excite the cupidity of the thieving grave-digger—are proved to have been, in some burying vaults, systematically carried away by these midnight marauders; and even where the corpses were interred in the clay, it was no check to their propensities; for (to quote the language of one of the witnesses), "Most grounds in London, about the churches and chapels, are so full, that occasionally bodies are buried within 18 inches of the surface."

We beg to press this subject again and again on the attention of the public, and trust that no exertion will be spared to remedy this enormous evil.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE LONG VACATION.—On Monday the long vacation ceased, and the offices of the several Courts resumed business.

SURREY SESSIONS.—The adjourned Michaelmas quarter sessions for the county of Surrey commenced on Monday before Mr. Puckle and a full bench of magistrates, at the Court-house, St. Mary, Newington. The number of prisoners for trial exceeded 70, but the cases were all trivial and unimportant, consisting principally of petty larcenies of no public interest.

A supplement to the *London Gazette* was published on Saturday morning, containing an official report of the investiture of his Majesty the King of Saxony with the ensigns and habit of the most noble Order of the Garter, on the 8th inst., at Dresden, by the Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Wilton, under commission of her Majesty's royal sign manual.

MONUMENT TO THE SCOTCH REFORMERS.—The monumental column proposed to be erected to the memory of the Scotch political martyrs is to be placed in the Regent's Circus, Oxford-street. This site was chosen by a majority of the Marylebone vestry at their last weekly meeting.

We regret to have to announce the death of Sir John Cowan, Bart., alderman of Broad-street ward, which took place at his residence on Forrest-hill, Sydenham. The hon. baronet was the son of Mr. R. Cowan, by the daughter of Bailie Rintoul, of Perth, and was in his sixty-sixth year. He was Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1831; was elected alderman in February of the same year, and chosen Lord Mayor of London in 1837.

The improvement of the communications between China and Bombay is one that should occupy the attention of the East India and China Association, and of the merchants trading with that part of the world. The last mail from China was 120 days, and that now expected to arrive cannot be much less; yet it has been done, through the employment of a steam-vessel, in 73 days; and an instance occurred in the beginning of the present year, in which, by employing a fast-sailing vessel, it was accomplished in 87 days, and such vessels are generally to be had, if steamers are not. It is to be hoped, seeing the general anxiety on the subject, that the Government or the East India Company will avail themselves of the mail of the 4th of November to send out instructions for a steady and improved mode of communication between India and China.

THE GREENWICH RAILWAY AND THE THAMES TUNNEL.—On Wednesday the new station on the Greenwich Railway communicating with the Thames Tunnel at the Spa-road was completed, and is to be opened for traffic to-morrow. By a clause in the company's act it is provided that the trains shall stop twice a-day for the conveyance of passengers to and from this place, but the traffic, it is conceived, will render it necessary that the trains should stop more frequently.

PRESIDENCY OF ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—The office of president of St. Thomas's Hospital has become vacant by the death of Sir John Cowan, Bart. The election of the deceased alderman took place during his mayoralty, when one vote was recorded for him more than for Mr. Alderman Copeland.

FEMALE CHARTISTS.—A society of female Chartists has been lately formed in the metropolis, which holds its meetings at the National Charter Hall in the Old Bailey, and at which several young ladies have been in the habit of holding forth with various degrees of *eclat*, on the cardinal points of their political creed. A distinguished member of the body (Miss Mary Anne Walker) fell foul of our contemporary the *Times* during the course of one of her harangues, which has led to an interesting controversy between this patriotic maiden and the spruce gallant of Printing-house-square. The latter complains that the young lady's accomplishments smack rather spicily of Billingsgate.

FIRE IN RATCLIFF-HIGHWAY.—On Saturday morning a fire broke out in Chancery-court, Ratcliff-highway, which is chiefly inhabited by the lower orders of Irish, in which an infant was burnt to death. The flames were fortunately extinguished before they had spread beyond the room in which they broke out.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—Information was received at the different station-houses of the metropolitan and city police that an extensive robbery had been committed at the house of Mr. Edward Mordecai, No. 28, New Church-street, Portman-market, Marylebone. The property carried off consisted of a Bank of England note for £100, No. 57,266, dated Feb. 5, 1841; another note for £100, No. 6,942, dated Jan. 6, 1835; and a bank note for £20, No. 28,079, dated August 9, 1841; also £14 in gold and silver, and various articles of valuable jewellery. It was contained in a drawer of a wardrobe situated in Mr. Mordecai's bedroom, which had been forced open with a chisel.

The hurricane of Tuesday night, which succeeded a very showery day, has delayed the arrival of many vessels and steamers expected on Wednesday; among others, the Batavier steam-ship from Rotterdam, which, in the usual course would have made her appearance at St. Katharine's at ten o'clock in the morning, and is, no doubt, delayed by the bad weather. Several vessels and steamers which did arrive appeared to have suffered much by the storm.

The announcement of the failure of the respectable firm of Hunter and Coventry in the corn trade, produced a considerable sensation with renewed anxieties in that department of business, on Wednesday in the City. The amount of their liabilities does not exceed £100,000, and the debts owing them, and the stock on hand, taken at present prices, exceed £120,000; but the wheat market is at present so completely under the influence of panic, that it will scarcely sell in large quantities at any price, whilst at the same time the discount market is literally shut against all paper connected with corn transactions, notwithstanding the abundance of money.

THE FORGED CHECK THIEF.—The police have received information that a man about thirty years of age, five feet eight inches high, fair complexion, and dressed in a drab Chesterfield wrapper, has been defrauding tradesmen by means of forged checks, purporting to be drawn by Frederick Clifford on Messrs. Drummond, which checks, upon presentation at the bankers', proved to be forgeries.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE AT HAMMERSMITH.—The papers for the past week have been almost filled with details of a very painful and shameful occurrence, which took place in the above neighbourhood some days since, by which, it appears that a gentleman's wife who was sojourning at an insane establishment under gentle restraint, eloped with the son of the medical proprietor, to whom she was married some weeks previously, at the parish Church of Rotherhithe.

Information was on Sunday morning forwarded to the various metropolitan and city police stations that the body of a respectably-dressed female, about thirty-five years of age, had been taken out of the Grand Surrey Canal, between Windmill-lane and Blackhorse-bridge. A pawnbrokers' duplicate was found on the deceased, on which the name "Anny Thornton, Bromley," was written.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.—It is said that the Custom-house officials throughout the country are heartily glad that the Government has taken the inquiry into the frauds committed at the Custom-house out of the hands of the Board of Customs. It is alleged that the favouritism that would have been practised if the inquiry had been solely entrusted to the customs department, through the influence of superior officers, would have been attended with much injustice, because many innocent persons would have been sacrificed, and many guilty parties would have been screened.

THE NEW RIVER HEAD.—A number of labourers have been

employed for some days past in cleansing the immense reservoir belonging to the New River Company, in Claremont-square, Pentonville. The sediment has been allowed to accumulate for eleven years, until at length the present measure became necessary. In some places there are eleven feet of mud.

THE ROBBERY OF DIAMONDS AT COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.—It will be recollected that a short time since a report appeared in our paper of a robbery said to have been committed at Covent-garden Theatre of a box of diamonds, of the value of nine thousand pounds, from the person of a foreign diamond-merchant of the name of Wolff. From the conduct of the parties since the report has been spread, suspicion was soon entertained that all was not right, and Mr. —, a gentleman residing in London, to whom Wolff is indebted about £1000, immediately started for Brussels, where he succeeded in finding him, and it is understood that he has since had Wolff arrested.

WOOD PAVEMENT.—The commissioners of sewers of the city of London on Tuesday last decided that Cheapside should be paved with wood.

We observe a hint thrown out by the Lisbon correspondent of a morning paper, in his letter received by the last mail, that it is suspected that the Portuguese Finance Minister is meditating another attempt to relieve his immediate embarrassment by another loan on England.

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Evening.

WINDSOR, Friday.—Her Majesty and her illustrious consort have taken walking exercise twice to-day, in the forenoon and afternoon, on the Castle-terrace and in the Slopes and the Home-park. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princesses Augusta and Mary of Cambridge, and the lady and gentleman in waiting on their Royal Highnesses, took their departure this morning; as did the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

On Thursday her Majesty and the Prince, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princesses Augusta and Mary of Cambridge, and his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and attended by the whole of the Court, inspected the new mews. The royal party also inspected a portion of Mr. Wombwell's menagerie in the riding school, after which the royal party walked to St. George's Chapel, where they were received by the Rev. W. Canning, and viewed the new eastern window, of which her Majesty and the whole of the royal party expressed their highest approbation.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—An important epoch has just arrived in the life of the heir-apparent. His Royal Highness has just been weaned, and we are happy to add, has borne the deprivation well.

Sir Robert Peel arrived in town on Thursday morning from a visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle. The Lord Chancellor had an interview with the right hon. baronet, after his arrival, at his residence in Whitehall-gardens. Sir James Graham and other cabinet ministers also visited Sir Robert in the forenoon. Sir Robert Peel and Sir James Graham left town by the London and Birmingham Railway in the afternoon for the seat of the former, Drayton Manor, Staffordshire.

LORD MELBOURNE.—This morning, as well as the three last previous days, numerous inquiries have been made at the town residence of the noble viscount in South-street, Grosvenor-square. The accounts are of a very favourable nature: his lordship is fast recovering.

It is rumoured in legal circles that, in consequence of the declining state of his health, the veteran Lord Lyndhurst will shortly retire from the woolsack, which his brilliant talents have so preeminently adorned, and that he will be succeeded, *pro tem.*, by Lord Abinger, now Lord Chief Baron, who will shortly afterwards retire in favour of Sir William Follett. These changes will involve the elevation of the present Attorney-General to the dignity of Chief Baron, and, in all probability, the promotion of Mr. Fitzroy Kelly and Mr. Cresswell Cresswell.—*Herald.*

Letters from Paris announce the failure of the following firms, all more or less connected with the corn trade:—P. Valletti and Co., Jean Valletti, H. Meyer and Co., Giraud, J. Hananeder, and Mancet Brothers.

Sir Charles Napier has just had remitted to him by the Pacha of Egypt a medal, enriched with diamonds, and a sword, with the hilt and scabbard of gold.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—We hear from a quarter likely to be well informed, that the state of the country, and the probability of the existing distress increasing as the winter advances, has occasioned Sir James Graham to urge upon Sir Robert Peel the assembling of Parliament before Christmas. The Cabinet Council, which is summoned to meet on Tuesday, will determine the period at which Parliament shall assemble for the despatch of business.—The period for the marriage ceremony of the Princess Augusta of Cambridge will be appointed at the same time.

The Governor of the Bank of England and the Deputy-Governor had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer yesterday, at his official residence in Downing-street.

The purchase-money of the Cowdray estate, which has been recently bought by the Earl of Egmont, was upwards of £300,000.

The Dublin Corporation, already nearly quite Liberal; has obtained, on the elections for this year, just closed, an addition to its majority on the popular side. Of the fifteen new members, only two are Tories.

It will give all admirers of true poetry gratification to hear that her Majesty has conferred a pension of £300 a year upon William Wordsworth. Long may he live to enjoy it!

RUMOURD ABDICATION OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH.—We are informed on respectable authority, says the *Morning Herald*, that the King of the French has discussed with persons in his confidence the propriety of abdicating the throne in favour of the Duke of Nemours.

IMPORTANT TO CLERGYMEN.—By an omission of the words, "or by any other patron," in the schedule to the Act 5 and 6 Victoria, c. 79, no duty whatever is now payable on presentations to benefices by any patron except her Majesty. This error will be rectified in the next session of Parliament.

Letters from Amsterdam announce the failure of several houses dealing in corn. Among them is mentioned a house at Schiedam for a large amount.

The annual meeting of the members of the Sheriffs' Fund Society was held yesterday at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill; Mr. Alderman J. Johnson in the chair. From the report of the committee it appeared that the receipts for the past year, including an annuity of £100 from the Court of Chancery, amounted to £423 13s. The sum of £50 6s. had been applied out of the permanent fund for the relief of destitute females in the Royal Asylum. The gross sum of the permanent fund amounted to £8600. The Sheriffs and committee were watching an opportunity to secure a permanent asylum for the objects of their charity. The report was adopted, and donations were announced from the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, &c.

The Hon. Spencer Cowper, son of Viscountess Palmerston, has arrived at Copenhagen, to resume his duties as Secretary of Legation at the Court of Sweden.

A dinner and ball were given at Aix-la-Chapelle, on the 14th instant, in honour of the birthday of his Majesty the King of Prussia, at which several British officers were present. General Craufurd, who was one of the guests, took the opportunity to make

a very able and appropriate speech, after the healths of his Majesty and of the royal family had been drunk, in which, after praising the superior qualities of his Majesty, both as a man and a monarch, he hoped that the Prince of Wales would follow the footsteps of so good a sponsor.

MEETING OF THE ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE AT MANCHESTER.—On Thursday a meeting of the League was held in the Picture Gallery, Newall's-buildings. George Wilson, Esq., took the chair, and on his right were seated Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P. for Stockport, and Richard Walker, Esq., M.P. for Bury. Dr. Bowring, M.P. for Bolton, and Mark Phillips, Esq., M.P. for Manchester, and George Thompson, Esq., sat on the left of the chairman. The attendance on the occasion was exceedingly numerous and respectable. A number of very eloquent and argumentative speeches were delivered, and a series of vigorous resolutions adopted, pledging the meeting to give effect to the objects of the Association.

Orders have just been received to get into immediate readiness two convict guards of the 99th regiment, consisting of about sixty men, for Van Diemen's Land; two transport ships have been already taken up for the especial purpose of conveying to the penal settlements those prisoners that have been sentenced to transportation under the special commission appointed for the trial of the rioters in the manufacturing and mining districts.

A rowing match took place on Friday on the river between six watermen, at seven o'clock in the morning. The name of the winner was George Johnson, and the prize a purse of sovereigns.

Mr. Coombes, who is well known in the sporting world, and resides at Hampton Court, was thrown out of his chaise on the Frogmore-road on Monday, by coming in contact with another gig, and the wheel passed over and fractured his skull: it is feared it will terminate in his death.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—Two young men, named John Christie and William Thompson, were sailing in a small skiff on Friday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, and not understanding the management of the boat, ran foul of a large sailing barge. The boat was immediately upset, and they were both immersed in the water, when Christie sank to rise no more. The body was found in half an hour after the accident.

COMBAT BETWEEN GAMEKEEPERS AND POACHERS.—We regret to have to record a most sanguinary combat which took place on Saturday evening last between the keepers of John Tolle-mache, Esq., of Tilston Lodge, M.P., and Edwin Corbett, Esq., of Darnhall, and a party of poachers, and which resulted in the defeat of the former, one of whom, named Richard Chesters, died in a few hours afterwards, from the injuries he received in the conflict.

DEATH OF MR. COMMISSIONER BOWEN.—Mr. Commissioner Bowen, of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, breathed his last on Thursday evening, at his residence, No. 19, Portman-street, Portman-square. He had been a commissioner of the court upwards of twenty years, as also a bencher of the Inner Temple, as well as a director of the Chelsea Waterworks. Mr. Commissioner Bowen was 74 years old.

THE LATE DREADFUL STORM.—The accounts received from the coast in the course of Wednesday and Thursday, relative to the effects of the dreadful storm which raged during Saturday and Sunday, are of a most distressing description. The loss of life and property has been immense, but it is feared many vessels foundered that never will be heard of, the unhappy crews perishing with them.

EXPLOSION.—THREE LIVES LOST.—Between three and four on Wednesday afternoon last the inhabitants of West Collingwood were thrown into great consternation by a loud explosion, the shock of which was sensibly felt by many. It was quickly ascertained that the explosion had occurred at the residence of a man named Pinner, a manufacturer of fireworks, and the first object that presented itself to the persons who ran to the spot was the lifeless body of Pinner lying in the open space in front of his house, amidst a quantity of bricks. The body of an old man, an assistant to Pinner, was likewise found shockingly disfigured lying in the garden at the back of the premises. Jammed against the lower part of the wall of the first story, and near the top of the stairs, was the body of a lad, aged 14, with the features dreadfully disfigured, and the body blackened and mutilated. From the statement of an elderly woman, who was engaged by Pinner to superintend his domestic affairs, it appears that a large quantity of gunpowder had lately been placed in the upper room for the purpose of making fireworks for the 5th of November, but in what manner the explosion was caused remains a mystery.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—Robert Fletcher, aged 19, described in the calendar as a chemist, was convicted of a robbery on James Stedman, and stealing a watch, value 25s., and 4s. in silver, his goods and moneys. The prisoners were sentenced to be transported for fifteen years.

FRIDAY.—Mr. Justice Erskine and Mr. Justice Maule presided to-day. During the morning the Old and New Courts were occupied with cases of uttering counterfeit coin. No less than fifteen persons stand charged with this offence since the termination of the last sessions. In the New Court the Common Sergeant said, as this offence (uttering counterfeit coin) was greatly increasing the Court would in future, on all convictions, pass the utmost sentence of the law. The grand jury have returned two bills against Alice Low, on indictments charging her with stealing two gold boxes, one watch-hook and pendant, two miniatures, &c., the property of Lord Frankfort, in his dwelling-house. No time has at present been fixed for the trial. The trial of Jane Bowler, charged with the murder of her husband by administering poison, is appointed for to-morrow.

SATURDAY.—CHARGE OF MURDER.—Jane Bowler, widow, aged 36, was indicted for the wilful murder of Joseph Bowler, her husband, by administering to him arsenic in his tea. The particulars of the case have already appeared in this paper in the report of the proceedings at the repeatedly adjourned inquest on the deceased. After a protracted trial, which occupied several hours, Mr. Bodkin addressed the jury for the defence, when a verdict of Not guilty was returned.

POLICE.—GUILDHALL.—FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday a drayman, in the employment of Messrs. Calvert, was placed at the bar before Sir Peter Laurie, charged with causing the death of a fine little girl, aged 10 years, named Emma Morris, on the previous afternoon, in New-street, Fleet-street, and was remanded to prison until after the inquest.

At the meeting of the Middlesex magistrates Thursday, at Clerkenwell, it appeared from the report read that, upon the completion of the alterations now making in the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, the Institution will command accommodation for 1000 patients. In the House of Correction, at present, there are 1025 prisoners; in the New Prison, 82.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—In Paris the opposition to the ministerial project for the customs union with Belgium is assuming a formidable appearance. A meeting of Deputies was held on Tuesday last, and hostile resolutions passed against it; and a general meeting of all the delegates of national manufactures and trades is called for the 5th November, to adopt measures for a combined opposition.

These meetings gave great offence to M. Thiers's organ, the *Courrier Francais*, which is a free-trading and anti-protection journal.

The Belgian Government has resolved to retaliate against the United States for the exorbitant duties levied upon the British Queen; orders are issued to impose on American shipping entering the Scheldt the highest possible duties of tonnage and pilotage, placing them on the footing of the least favoured countries.

By the arrival of the packet-ship Rochester at Liverpool, on Thursday night, we have New York papers of the 3d instant, but as we had previously dates to the 1st, and Sunday intervening, there is no difference whatever in the commercial intelligence. The late changes made by Sir Charles Bagot in Canada, and the probable results, bid fair to become a leading topic of discussion with the American press, and is already throwing Mr. Webster's Boston speech into the shade. The rate of exchange at New York was nominal at 108.

By a private ship from Rio Janeiro we have papers to the 27th of August, being fourteen days later than the packet. They bring nothing new regarding politics. The price of the domestic 6 per Cent. Stocks had risen to 71; but the exchange on London was heavy at 25 to 25½ pence. There were no later accounts from Buenos Ayres or Monte Video.

LORD ASHBURTON.

Here is a fine expressive portrait of our late Plenipotentiary to America, the merchant-nobleman, who, by a combination of the influences of that double character, achieved the settlement of one of the most important questions of commercial and territorial dispute that ever interposed between the harmony of two great nations. You see that he has a portly, manly bearing, a brow marked with determination and beaming with intelligence, a staid front of respectability, that looks the merchant, and yet graces the peer and the gentleman too. Our readers must not think from our using the word "merchant" that Lord Ashburton is still engaged in trade, for we believe that he has long since relinquished (as a natural consequence of his elevation to the peerage) his partnership in the great commercial firm of Baring Brothers and Company, of which he was for many years so wealthy, so influential, and so respected a member.

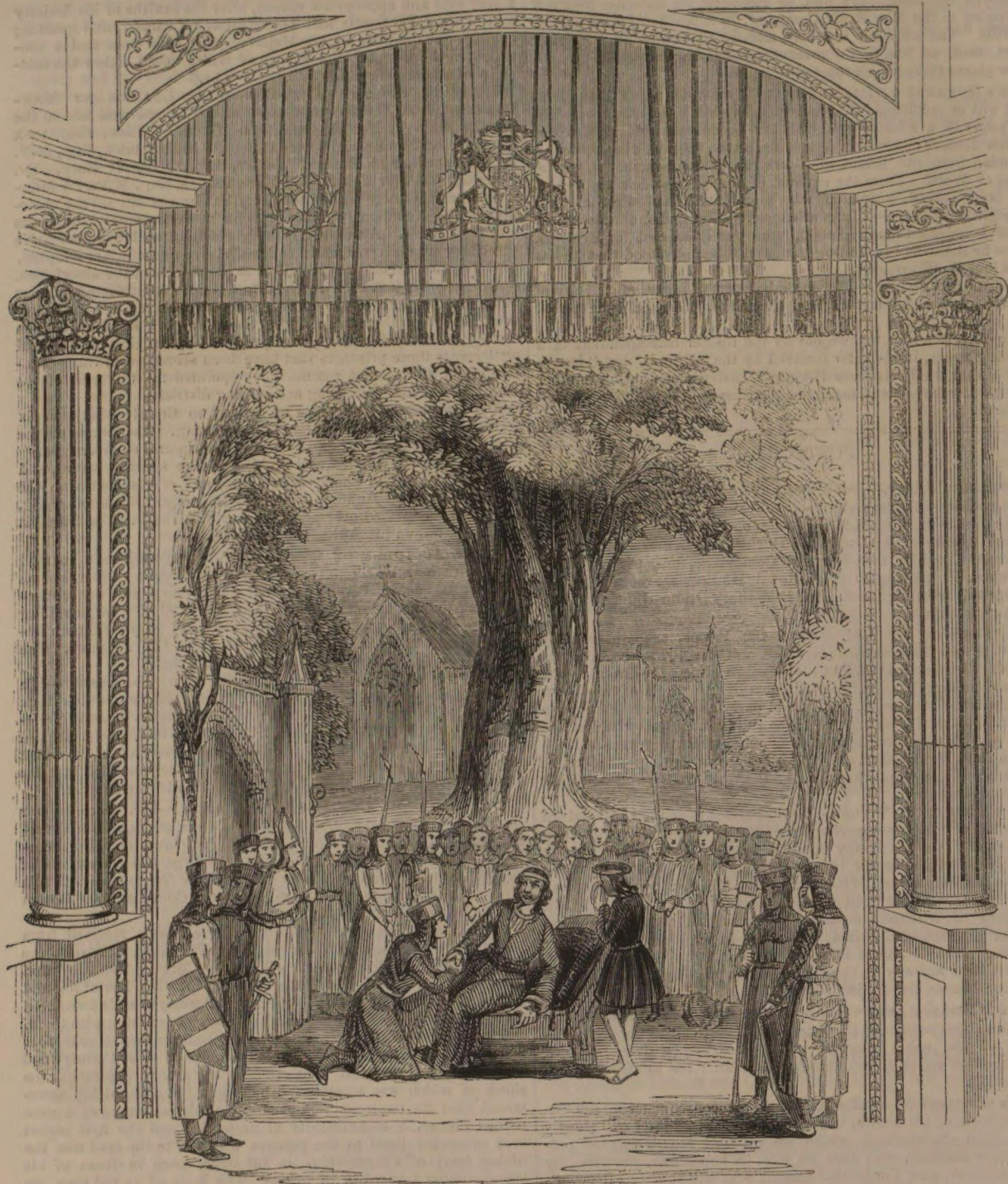
The personal history of Lord Ashburton may be summed up in a few sentences. He began his career as almost the inheritor of commercial distinction, and swelled the tide of his fortunes into almost boundless wealth, his firm being considered only second to the leviathan establishment of the Rothschilds themselves. He married the daughter of William Bingham, Esq., also a merchant of Philadelphia, and the nature of his transactions in commerce with America was of the utmost magnitude and extent. No man could better, therefore, have understood the value and importance of a firm commercial footing being established between the two countries; and in his ambassadorial mission to the United States he was, as it were, met half way by the prestige in his favour which everywhere prevailed. The success of his mission is honourable to England and America alike; the hospitality which followed him almost to the moment of his embarkation for this country in-



PORTRAIT OF LORD ASHBURTON.

dedicated the frank, cordial, and happy spirit in which the result of his labours was received in the land of their operation and the correspondence, which has since been published, between his lordship and Mr. Webster exhibits honour, wisdom sagacity, and conciliation, four of the noblest at least, if not the most cunning, qualities which a diplomatist can display, and just such qualities as England required of her minister in the negotiations committed to his charge. The spirit of Talleyrand was not wanted to infuse its overreaching chicanery into the plain business-like question which the two nations had to discuss; for half a century there had been diplomacy enough wasted upon it, and it was now reserved for plain integrity, combined with sound practical judgment, to bring it to a settlement without any further tantalizing and lingering delay. The erasing of the American boundary dispute from the field of national contention will be ever held as the crowning event of credit of Lord Ashburton's political life.

He has held, however, other prominent positions in public affairs. In opinions a Conservative, he has on several occasions held office with his party, and was at distinct periods Master of the Mint, and President of the Board of Trade. He sat in eight parliaments for the county of Essex, and was in 1835 raised to the peerage as Baron Ashburton, a revived title to which he had a sort of family claim. His father's sister married John Dunning, Esq., an eminent lawyer, who was appointed Solicitor-General in 1767, and created, in 1792, Baron Ashburton, which title became extinct on the death of the second baron, in 1823, and is now revived in his lordship's person. His lordship is brother of Sir Thomas Baring, Bart.; father of the Marchioness and godfather of the Marquis of Bath; brother of the lady of T. R. Kemp, Esq., late M.P.; uncle of F. T. Baring, Esq., M.P., H. B. Baring, Esq., M.P., and H. Labouchere, Esq., M.P. Heir apparent, the Hon. W. Bingham Baring, M.P.; married, 12th April, 1823, Lady Harriet Montague, eldest daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Sandwich.



LAST SCENE IN THE PLAY OF KING JOHN.

Our readers will find, by a reference to our dramatic criticism, that the play of *King John* was produced at Drury Lane on Monday night, in a style of great splendour, and with most beautiful accessories of scenery and costume. We here present our readers with what we deem to be the most appropriate and effective grouping for scenic illustration—the last *tableau* of the tragedy, wherein *Faulconbridge*, performing his last faithful act of service to his royal master, comes only to see death draw his curtain over the tortured spirit of the King, and life ebb away amid the bitterest agonies of mortal pain. There is the couch of suffering, whereon the King but feebly sustains his fainting body, as he groans out his expiring greeting to the gallant creature at his feet.

John. O cousin, thou art come to set mine eye:
The tackle of my heart is crack'd and burn'd;
And all the shrouds, wherewith my life should sail,
Are turned to one thread, one little hair:
My heart hath one poor string to stay it by,
Which holds but till thy news be uttered;
And then all this thou seest is but a clod,
And module of confounded royalty.

Hubert, Essex, and Prince Henry are participators of the death-scene; and there is a bold grouping around, which places a splendid circle of caparisoned figures in contrast with the sweet and solemn distance—the beautiful orchard of the picturesque abbey of Swinstead beyond. This is our point of illustration, but it is only one of the effective and spirited *tableaux* which are formed during the magnificent progress of the performance. To Mr. Macready is due the praise of bestowing more honour upon the muse of Shakspeare than any other manager of our time. He wisely sees that the glorious pageantry which interweaves itself among the fine depictions and imaginings of the immortal bard give true and beautiful aid to the living stream of poetry that rolls so lavishly along: that scenes of historic grandeur or natural magnificence or loveliness aid all the realities of the poet, when they are brought palpably before the eye; and that although illustration can never supply the place of acting, or compensate for its want of excellence, yet it may be made greatly to aid what is excellent, and makes beautifully perfect the grand illusions of the play. This truth Mr. Macready has most abundantly proved, and in few instances with more spirit than in the production of Shakspeare's *King John*. The hall of state in King John's palace; the scene before the gate of Angiers; the French king's tent; the battle-field; the room in Northampton Castle; the fine castle itself; the interior of the Templars' church; the scene before St. Edmund's Bury; the English camp; the battle-field near St. Edmund's; the gate of Swinstead Abbey; and the orchard of the abbey which we have described above, presented a series of finished pictures to the eye which the art of histrionic illustration has seldom seen surpassed, and never, except by Macready's still more splendid achievement in dramas (such as *The Tempest* and *Henry the Fifth*) affording more gorgeous facilities for display. The costuming was beautiful in the extreme, and the armorial bearings finely elaborate and correct. As we are here giving Mr. Macready's portrait in another

aspect of *King John*, we may say a few words on his performance of the character. It is then, in brief, the best which our modern stage is capable of producing. Macready always makes a good king; he assumes and wears the royal bearing and dignity with instinct and consummate art. In this respect, indeed, in the earlier portions of the play he slightly elevated his character beyond our conception of the poet's portrait. In the acting sense he portrayed human emotion most graphically in the scene with *Hubert*, in which he shadows out his dark purpose of crime in the contemplation of *Arthur's* death. This was a most triumphant exhibition, beautifully sustained in its contrast by the acting of Phelps. Macready's horrible passion and subdued suspended terror were effective in the extreme. His death scene too, was full of power, physical and mental; and when the curtain closed over the life of the King the audience were loud in their applauses of the actor. He was loudly called for from all quarters of the house, and in obedience to that summons—here he is.



MACREADY AS KING JOHN.



NELSON'S STATUE.*

Behold a pillar of our nation's pride
 Raised to the glory of her god-like great!
 One who—a king in battle—ere he died,
 Himself was proudest pillar of the state;
 Who pluck'd out victory from the heart of war—
 Sent her flood-voices shouting to the sky,
 Or boomed them o'er majestic waves afar,
 Till the grand ocean echoed "Victory!"

Noble death-winner! in the heart of strife,
 Closing, with heavenly fame, his earthly race,
 The billow-warrior bade farewell to life,
 In the last clasp of glory's fond embrace!
 Old sword-companions stood around to weep
 Over their hero, fainting into bliss,
 While Victory drew her curtains round his sleep,
 And bless'd his spirit with her parting kiss!

The sea wept blood!—but it was blood of those
 Who flooded out their life upon its wave;
 Fine gallant spirits, but Old England's foes,
 And therefore Nelson's sacrifice of brave
 Unto the God of Battles! Both but proved
 How nature-strong the love of country is:
 They died while struggling for the land they loved,
 While Nelson died in Victory—won for his!

How he did sweep the wild eternal seas,
 And curl his meteor-flag upon the wind,
 That rocked the cradles of his victories!
 Sea-palaces, wherefrom his kingly mind
 Did gaze upon the giant vast around
 In all its grand sublimity of strife,
 And, mid its tumult, mark the battle-ground
 For England's prowess or for Nelson's life!

And still he ever conquer'd—while his name
 Rang in the ear of nations with a sound
 That echoed through the palaces of Fame
 With lingering deep reverberance and rebound.
 Even now the clarion-sounder of the world
 Keeps her grand thunder for his memory still,
 And holds his banner of renown unfurled,
 Warm'd by a sun nor Time nor Death can chill,—

The sun of radiant glory, 'mid whose beams
 Proud Honour rears his monument to-day
 Whose hero-deeds might brighten all the streams
 Of Genius, and inspire the poet's lay
 With wild and kindling fervour. Here we gaze
 But on the symbol of his mighty fame;
 Could England perish 'mid the world's amaze,
 HER monument might well be Nelson's name.

* The above statue is to surmount the pillar, now in progress of erection, to the memory of Nelson (and nearly completed) in Trafalgar-square.

A FACT FOR COINCIDENCE HUNTERS.—On Sunday last a bottle was picked up by some boys on the sands of Dunnet, in which was a paper containing the following:—"May 13, 1842, on board the brig 'Superior.' This morning a male child was born; mother and infant are in a fair way. Passengers all in a healthy state. We have experienced some heavy weather. Our latitude at this time is 53, 48, N., longitude 24, W. On a voyage from Thurso to Pietou and Quebec. Donald Manson, commander." It is a very singular circumstance that the bottle should have traversed the ocean a distance of nearly 1500 miles, and have been cast ashore within two miles from the place whence the vessel had started upwards of five months previous. The bottle in its travels must have rounded the Hebrides, and also, perhaps, the north-west coast of Ireland, provided the currents run in that direction. The safe arrival of the above emigrant vessel at her destination was reported some time since.



THE PAVILION AT BRIGHTON.

Her Majesty, having honoured the lochs and fells of the North with her royal presence, has it now in contemplation to revisit the town which George IV. assisted into importance and popularity by the erection of the Pavilion. As the presence of the Court carries with it the eyes of the nation, we lose no time in presenting to our readers a view of the Pavilion—the palace of the Queen—and also a sketch of the town of Brighton from the sea. The Pavilion, as our readers doubtless recollect, was a favourite architectural toy of George IV. He sought in it to realize one of those eastern palaces which a northern imagination clothes in all the gorgeous colours of romance. How far he succeeded we will not now stay to determine. The model was the palace of the Kremlin, at Moscow, itself a copy. Commenced in 1784, it occupied forty-three years to complete; and now, with subsequent additions and alterations, notwithstanding some anachronisms, forms one of the most magnificent structures in this kingdom. The interior is fitted with an eye to oriental magnificence; the withdrawing-room, the music-room, and the saloon, may be taken as instances. It is thickly stored with pictures—some in the highest walks of art, others such as might fitly be replaced by works more becoming the palace of a great monarch. The *coup d'œil*, however, is perhaps equal to that realized in any regal residence in Europe. A chapel is attached to the palace capable of accommodating one thousand persons. The stables are in what is called, perhaps not unfitly, an *Arabian* style, and have a dome of glass. The Queen has displayed by her visits to Brighton a growing partiality for the place; and as the presence of the monarch and the court, wherever it appears, seems to infuse life, spirit, and gaiety into the people—giving a stimulus to trade and a tone to society—it is to be hoped that her Majesty will meet with nothing during her intended stay which shall lessen the increasing *penchant* she evidently entertains for this watering-place.

The town of Brighton, of which we also give a sketch, is placed upon an old Roman road called *Steyne-street*. It is, nevertheless, of modern growth, having first come into notice as a bathing-place during the reign of George II. Since that time it has gone on rapidly increasing, and is now well known as one of the most fashionable watering-places in the kingdom. The railroad from London has added another channel of communication and importance; as, for the future, the high-road to the Continent promises to be from this place to the old French town of Havre, or to Dieppe, instead of, as heretofore, from Dover to Calais. The buildings in Kemp Town, and generally on the sea-side, as seen from the pier-head, are in the first style of domestic architecture, vying with the best buildings in the metropolis. The Chain-pier is one of the characteristic features of the place, affording a promenade which, from time to time, has been trodden by the most illustrious visitors to the place. George IV., both as Prince and King, enjoyed the sea air from this triumph of modern art—his successor did so both before and after his accession; whilst her present Majesty, both as Princess and Queen, has often honoured the promenade with her presence. In summer evenings, when the band is stationed on the pier, which stretches its iron length above eleven hundred feet over the sea, the scene is enlivening in the extreme; crowds of well-dressed visitors thronging the promenade. Amongst them may often be discovered the wisest, noblest, and best of our land, mingling with the quiet citizen and passing visitor, all inhaling the fresh sea-breeze, and enjoying the pleasant influences which surround and enliven the scene.

The shore also affords some pleasant promenades; but, owing to the shallowness of the water, Brighton has no amount of commerce, and consequently the sea view is not so generally enlivened by shipping as in places where much trade is carried on. If Brighton, however, loses the picturesque groups of shipping, she escapes the

dirt and noise which, of necessity, are present where the active avocations of commerce are pursued. The visitor who wishes to enjoy mineral waters will find every variety at the German Spa, near the Queen's Park; here may they be had in all their native nauseness, although from the laboratory instead of the spring; or, should it be preferable, a walk to Wick-hill, a picturesque spot, will afford a chalybeate water fresh from mother earth.

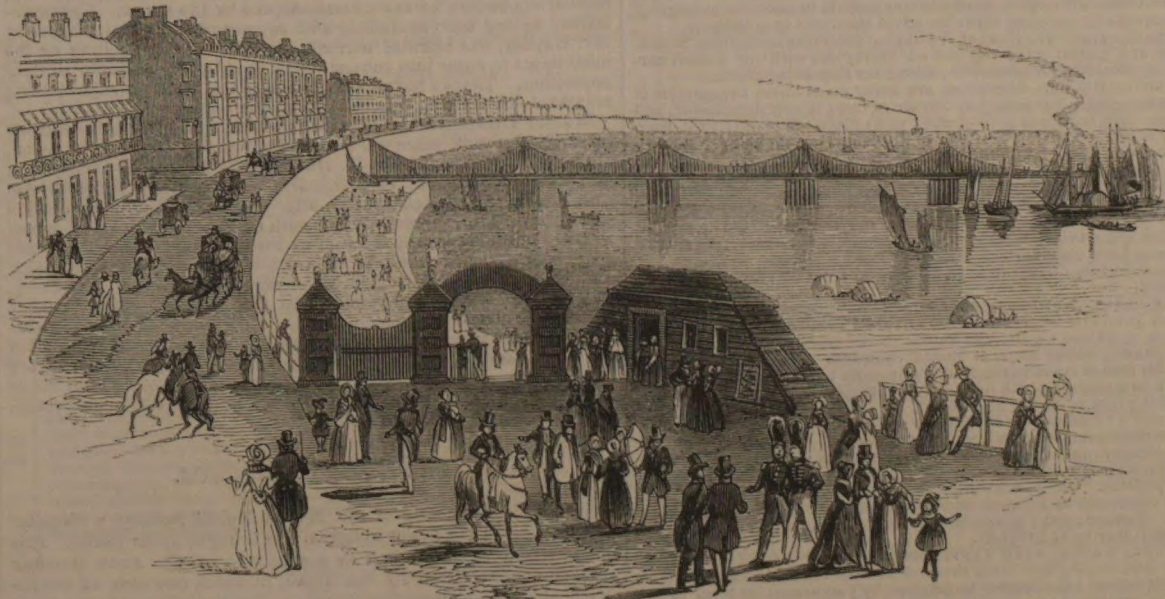
The hotels are first-rate and numerous; the shops as handsome as in any provincial town in England. Bathing can, of course, be enjoyed. The town-hall is a fine building; and the West Cliff, with its battery of 28-pounders, must be seen. The old parish church is that of St. Nicholas; but there is a modern structure (St. Peter's), in the florid Gothic style, which gives another feature to the aspect of the town. Places of worship abound, and dissenters of most denominations will find chapels devoted to their peculiar tenets.

Upon the occasion of her Majesty's first visit to Brighton, after her accession to the throne, she was welcomed with triumphal arches and other tokens of joy and affection. Such displays are not called for except upon extraordinary occasions; but we may again express a hope that the healthful influence of the sea breeze, and the conduct of the good folks of Brighton, will combine to induce the Queen to encourage and assist by her frequent presence the prosperity of this important watering-place.

The Court will doubtless travel to Brighton by the railroad.

TRIAL OF LINGUISTS.—A public examination of the professors of the living languages in Paris has just been held at the Sorbonne, by order of the Minister of Public Instruction, with a view to the granting a collegiate brevet to those most distinguished by acquirements and capacity. German, Spanish, Italian, and English candidates were examined. The ordeal was severe, the test comprehending an oral explanation of portions of the works of English authors of the highest class; a discussion on the comparative merits of these writers between the candidates, one explaining certain abstruse or doubtful passages, another objecting and explaining in his turn. This argumentation was animated and interesting, and led to some remarkable displays of readiness and erudition, and also to a few mistakes productive of much amusement. The tough nature of the questions thus propounded may be judged of by one, which was "A parallel view of French and English syntax, their analogies and differences." This fell to the lot of a Mr. Dowling, one of the successful candidates, who displayed in its treatment singular aptitude, powers of elucidation, and knowledge of the subject. The successful candidates are MM. Watson, librarian of the city of Orleans, and professor at the Royal College; Churchill, professor at the College Henri IV.; B. Laroche, Davitt, Booth; Dowling, professor at the College Stanislaus; Dubarle, Drouet, Nicolai, Leraimbert, Martin Wilkinson, Aubin, Canterel, Veyssier-Descombes, and Rosee-Belle-Isle. It has been remarked as extraordinary, that only two of the English professors belonging to the Paris colleges should have presented themselves for examination. Both these gentlemen honourably distinguished themselves.

DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT WESTERN.—This noble steam-ship left her moorings in the King's-road, Bristol, at twenty minutes before three o'clock, P.M., on Saturday last. Owing to the new American tariff her cargo was but light. She carries out 110 passengers, amongst whom are several distinguished members of the foreign diplomatic body. Through the active exertion of our news-agent, an express parcel of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, containing a review of Boz's new work, "American Notes for General Circulation," was received just in time for the last mail-boat, and put on board the Great Western in the river.



THE CHAIN PIER AT BRIGHTON.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—Yesterday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert took their usual walking exercise. In the afternoon her Majesty and the Prince again walked out for a short time on the terrace. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were not taken their usual airings, in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady C. Dundas, and Sir George and Lady Couper, joined the royal dinner party in the evening. This morning her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the whole of the household, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. Edward Southwell Keppel officiated. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent attended divine service in the parish church this morning. The Hon. and Rev. E. S. Keppel joined the royal dinner party in the evening.

MONDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took their usual walking exercise. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Arbuthnot and the Hon. C. A. Murray, enjoyed several hours' shooting in the royal preserves at Norfolk Farm. In the afternoon her Majesty and the Prince, attended by the Countess of Dunmore, walked out on the terrace. Sir R. Peel and Sir H. Wheatley arrived at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty. The following joined the royal dinner party in the evening:—Lord Byron, the Countess of Dunmore, Sir R. Peel, the Hon. Miss Stanley, the Hon. Mrs. Anson, Lady Lyttelton, General the Hon. Sir W. Lumley, Col. Arbuthnot, Sir H. Wheatley, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and Dr. Pretorius. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent took her usual airing.

TUESDAY.—Neither her Majesty nor his Royal Highness Prince Albert left the Castle to-day, in consequence of the wet and unsettled state of the weather. The following distinguished personages arrived at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty:—Her Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Princesses Mary and Augusta of Cambridge, his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Marquis of Exeter, and the Earl of Dunmore. The royal dinner party comprised, besides the above-mentioned personages, the Duchess of Kent, Lord Hawarden, the Countess of Dunmore, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Baron Knesewick, Baroness Ahlefeldt, Lady C. Dundas, the Hon. Misses Stanley and Hamilton, the Hon. Mrs. Anson, Sir Robert Otway, Colonel Arbuthnot, Sir E. Bowater, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and Dr. Pretorius.

WEDNESDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took their usual walking exercise. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and attended by the Marquis of Exeter, Sir R. Peel, and the Hon. C. A. Murray, rode to Swinley, and enjoyed several hours' shooting in the royal preserves. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were taken out in the royal pleasure-grounds. The royal dinner party was the same as on the previous day.

Sir Robert Peel arrived in town on Monday from his seat, Drayton Manor, Staffordshire. Some of the Cabinet Ministers visited the right hon. baronet after his arrival. Sir Robert left his residence in Whitehall-gardens in the afternoon, on a visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer arrived in town on Monday from Ryde, Isle of Wight.

The Privy Council, appointed to be held by her Majesty, at one o'clock on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at Windsor Castle, has been postponed until Wednesday, the 2nd of November. Summonses, announcing the postponement of the Council, were issued on Tuesday afternoon to the Cabinet Ministers, and the Great Officers of State.

His Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Mecklenburg-Strelitz honoured Covent Garden Theatre with his presence on Saturday evening. The Prince afterwards returned to the residence of the Duke of Cambridge at Kew.

HIS EXCELLENCY PRINCE ESTERHAZY.—Letters have been received at the Austrian Embassy, stating that his excellency had not experienced any fatigue from his journey to Calais, and that he would proceed direct to Vienna by easy stages. Mr. Belfinaye, the Prince's medical attendant, has we hear, accompanied his excellency to the Continent. The Prince's establishment at Chandos House is broken up.

The Earl and Countess of Veralum invited a distinguished circle to meet the Bishop of London during the right rev. prelate's visitation in the neighbourhood of Gorbamby. The Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Lord and Lady F. Beauclerk, Lord Glamis, the Hon. G. Ryder, M.P., &c., were among the guests.

Lady Dover, with Viscount Clifden, and the younger branches of her family, have arrived at Roehampton from Chatsworth. Viscount Morpeth accompanied her ladyship to town.

Lord and Lady John Russell are expected to leave their cottage in Devonshire, in the course of the next week, for Belgrave-square.

Lord and Lady Stanley, and a select family circle, are at Knowsley Park on a visit to the Earl of Derby. The noble earl has recently received a great accession of rare plants to his conservatory, from Africa, brought to this country by Dr. Whitfield, the eminent naturalist, who has been to that distant country for the purpose of collecting specimens for his lordship's gardens and menagerie. A vast number of valuable animals have also been added to the noble earl's zoological collection.

The Dowager Lady Noel Byron, relict of the poet, has taken a villa near Esher, called Moore-place, where her ladyship resides in comparative retirement, with occasional visits to her daughter, the Countess of Lovelace.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, through Earl Howe, has declined a public address from the inhabitants of Poole, his lordship stating that her Majesty's health required tranquillity and repose.

We are gratified to hear that that distinguished diplomatist, Baron Brunow, the Russian minister, is rapidly recovering from the severe illness which he contracted whilst on a visit to Sir Robert Peel at Drayton Manor.

The Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Gladstone, has quite recovered from the effects of his recent severe accident at Hawarden Castle, but he is still obliged to carry his left arm in a sling, having, as already stated, had the misfortune to suffer amputation of the fore finger of that hand.

The Queen is so satisfied with railway travelling, as experienced on the Great Western, that her Majesty intends to adopt the Brighton Railway as her route to the Pavilion.

On Tuesday last a deputation from the Serpentine Floating Cemetery Company (commonly called the Royal Humane Society) waited on Prince Albert at Windsor Castle with a present of a ladder painted to look like mahogany, and to be always in readiness when his Royal Highness goes to skate.

WALMER CASTLE.—The Duke of Wellington continues in excellent health. The noble and gallant duke was out on Friday last with the Thanet harriers. It appears that he intends to prolong his stay at the Castle.

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE.—Alterations are being made about the exterior of this noble mansion. The unsightly terrace in front is now demolished, and a handsome light portico is to be erected in its place. The courtyard from Piccadilly is being prepared previous to wooden pavement being put down instead of gravel.

DEENE PARK, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—The Earl of Cardigan has been entertaining a party with the sports of the field. His lordship's regiment, the 11th Hussars, is to be stationed at York during the winter, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Rotten, during the absence of the noble earl, who intends to hunt the Lancashire country, and has added several valuable hunters from Lord Gardiner's studs.

Sir James Graham arrived in town on Tuesday from his seat at Netherby, Cumberland.

HOWICK HALL, NORTHUMBERLAND.—The Duke of Sussex and the Duchess of Inverness were expected to arrive on Tuesday on a visit to Earl Grey, from Auckland Castle, the Palace of the Bishop of Durham. His Royal Highness, whose state of health continues favourable, intends to continue his tour of visits in the North until early in the new year, when he will return to Kensington, the wing of which Palace, occupied by the Duke, is undergoing repairs during his absence.

On dit that a Countess, the daughter of a Duke, has left her house under suspicious circumstances with a friend of the family.

On Wednesday evening letters were received from Brockett Hall, Herts, from which we learn that Viscount Melbourne had nearly recovered from his indisposition. On Monday his lordship was exceedingly unwell, but has since continued to improve, and we are happy to hear is now fast recovering. Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, and Lord and Lady Beauvale, are still staying at Brockett.

ENDSLEIGH HOUSE, NEAR TAVISTOCK.—Lord and Lady John Russell, who have been staying here since their return from the Earl of Minto's seat, in Roxburghshire, are expected to proceed by easy stages to town at the close of the ensuing week, visiting several distinguished political and private friends en route. The youthful Misses Lister, stepdaughters of the noble lord, leave on Saturday for his lordship's mansion in Belgrave-square, where her ladyship's accouchement is expected to take place next month.



CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Hon. and Rev. George Damer Parnell, B.A., of Downing College, Cambridge, third son of the late Lord Congleton, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury to the rectory of the second portion of Barford with Whitton, Salop, on the nomination of the Hon. and Rev. George Rushout Bowles, M.A.

His Grace the Archbishop of York holds an ordination on Sunday, the 18th of December, at Bishopthorpe.

The Bishop of London intends to consecrate the new church of All Saints, Witham, to-morrow week.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol returned to the episcopal palace at Gloucester on Thursday last, from Clifton. The Right Rev. Prelate confirmed upwards of 300 children at Clifton on Monday, and on the following day his lordship consecrated the new church at Jeddres-vill, Hanham.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.—The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have issued a report, in which they state, that having considered how provision may best be made for the cure of souls out of the limited amount of money at present at their disposal, in conformity with the intent and meaning of the acts 3 and 4 Victoria, c. 113, and 4 and 5 Victoria, c. 39, have resolved to recommend to her Majesty in Council to make grants, either in augmentation of the incomes of, or towards providing fit houses of residence for, the incumbents of certain benefices and churches with cure of souls—that is to say, being either parish churches, or churches or chapels with districts legally belonging or assigned thereto, in certain classes, subject to limitations now made, or hereafter to be made, the commissioners reserving to themselves a right to decline recommending a grant in any case in which, from special circumstances, they may be of opinion that it is not expedient.

The Bishop of Llandaff, attended by the Very Rev. Dr. B. Knight, Chancellor of the diocese, held his triennial visitation on Thursday last, at the cathedral church, Llandaff, when the Right Rev. Prelate delivered an eloquent and impressive charge to an exceedingly numerous congregation of the clergy of the diocese.

The Rev. R. H. Barham has been presented by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's to the Rectory of St. Augustine and St. Faith, London.

The Bishop of Exeter has announced that he shall require from all candidates for holy orders, who have been educated at the University of Oxford, the certificates from the two new Professors of Sacred Literature, as soon as the new statute shall be in full activity. Similar demands will, of course, be made from candidates from the University of Cambridge.

OXFORD.—On Thursday the Rev. T. Shadforth, Fellow of University College, was nominated a master of the schools. The Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History will begin a course of introductory lectures on Thursday, November 3, at two o'clock. The Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology will begin an introductory course of lectures on Wednesday, November 2, at eleven o'clock. The Regius Professor of Hebrew proposes to continue his lectures on the Prophet Isaiah on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at nine o'clock, beginning on Saturday, the 29th inst. The Clinical Professor of Medicine proposes to recommence his attendance and lectures at the Radcliffe Infirmary, on Tuesday, November 1. The Rev. G. D. Wheeler and the Rev. C. Nevinson have been admitted actual fellows of Wadham College. Mr. T. J. Hearn has been admitted an actual fellow of New College, as founder's kin. The Lord Bishop of Gloucester has presented the Rev. Dr. B. S. Claxson, of Worcester College, to the incumbency of St. Mathew's, Twigg, Gloucestershire.

CAMBRIDGE.—At the last congregation the degree of M.A. was conferred on Mr. W. Atkinson, of Queen's College.

LECTURES.—The Jacksonian Professor's course on mechanism, statics, and dynamics, will commence on Tuesday, November 8th, at the room in the Botanic Gardens. Professor Walmesley's lectures on vocal music commenced on Monday last, on Wilhelm's method, the course to consist of 20 lessons, to be given on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.—The October term commenced on Saturday last. A large number of gentlemen matriculated. The Lord Bishop of Durham preached in the Cathedral on the assembling of the University.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ST. ANDREW'S, HOLBORN.—TITHES.—On Monday evening a meeting of the inhabitants of the above parish took place at the Mechanics' Institution, to take into consideration the conduct of the Rev. John Travers Robinson, M.A., rector of the said parish, so far as regards the proceedings he has instituted in the Court of Chancery for the recovery of his tithes. T. Wakley, Esq., M.P., took the chair.—The chairman addressed the meeting, and said he was not there in the character of a partisan; he was merely there to hear the case that was to be laid before the meeting, with the view of using it elsewhere, if such a course became necessary. According to the case laid before him, it appeared that the reverend rector had applied to certain parishioners for the payment of tithes. They refused to pay, on conscientious grounds. The magistrates were applied to by the rector, according to the provisions of the 5th and 6th of William the Fourth, and they issued orders for the payment of the tithes in question. The orders, however, were not enforced; but the rector, being determined to have his tithes, proceeded against fourteen individuals in the Court of Chancery, filing a separate bill in each case. Now, the simple question for the meeting was this—was it proper for the rector, when he could have obtained his rights by the ordinary process to be enforced by the magistrates, to adopt harsh proceedings in the Court of Chancery? He, for one, thought not, and he believed that pleading the statute against the bills filed would be a good answer to them.—Mr. Purday (of Holborn), one of the parties against whom the bills in question had been filed, detailed the circumstances connected with his case, and moved a resolution declaratory of the disapprobation of the meeting at the conduct pursued by the rector. The resolution having been seconded, Mr. Griffiths, the churchwarden of the parish, opposed it, and said that there were only a few malcontents in the parish who objected to pay the tithes, the rector's right to which had already been established in a court of law. The resolution was, however, carried with only seven or eight dissentients.—Mr. T. Wooler moved the next resolution, which was to the effect that the meeting support the defendants, in Chancery, in their opposition to the course adopted by the rector. This resolution, having been seconded, and supported in an able address by Mr. Haynes, was likewise carried; as was also one calling on the inhabitants to enter into subscriptions to aid the defendants in their opposition. Thanks having been given to the chairman, the meeting separated, after giving three groans for the rector.

MR. T. DUNCOMBE.—On Monday evening a public festival, or tea-drinking, took place at the Hall of the National Association, Holborn, in honour of Mr. T. Duncombe. About 250 Chartists, a great portion of whom were females, assembled on the occasion. Col. Thompson (the chairman), after one or two preliminary toasts were disposed of, proposed the health of Mr. T. Duncombe, which was most enthusiastically received by the company. The honourable gentleman returned thanks in his usual felicitous style; after which Mr. Hetherington, Mr. T. P. Thompson, Mr. Cleave, Mr. Parry, and Mr. Thomas, severally addressed the meeting, and two other toasts were given,—one recommending union, and the other expressing a hope for the removal of all legal trammels, for the freedom of the press, and for the displacing of despotic judges and arbitrary magistrates. A vote of thanks having been unanimously awarded to the chair, for which the gallant gentleman returned thanks, the meeting separated at half-past eleven o'clock.

PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.

At a recent meeting of the Entomological Society a singular monstrosity in the insect kingdom was brought under notice. This phenomenon was exhibited in a specimen of the moth *Bombyx castrensis*, discovered by Mr. Ingall, in which one side of the individual had the masculine formation and the other side the feminine.—At the same meeting a new British moth was shown called *Notodonta tritophus*.—The photographic art has recently undergone another improvement; coloured daguerreotypes have been pro-

duced, though not by the agency of light. It is generally known that those who practise this art in London have made an advance to this discovery by imparting to the portraits taken by this process something approaching to a flesh-coloured tint; but it was reserved for an Italian artist named Lechi to give a different tint to the clothes to that given to the flesh; thus correcting the process previously used by which the whole portrait received the same hue.—A Mr. Lingard, who has been investigating the growth of fungi and the causes of dry rot in timber for twenty years, has within the last week obtained an extensive celebrity for his theory, through the medium of the Polytechnic Institution. Mr. Lingard's views are bold and original, though we scarcely think likely to make very many converts. He states that the fungi which make their appearance in matter undergoing decomposition are the result of the expansion of matter which has lost its cohesive attraction; that as water by increments of heat expands considerably, so portions of timber by the agency of heat and moisture expand, producing fungi which take the form more or less of the tree from whose timber they spring. In fact, that these fungi are homogeneous and identical with the matter whence they proceed, and are not the results of reproduction as peculiar to the other cryptogamia. The cryptogamia really present some curious anomalies, which go far to give a colour of truth to the theory of Mr. Lingard, as, for instance, a man in Bedfordshire, we hear, produces edible mushrooms from manure and oakleaves, without any admixture of spawn, mushroom water, or of any other direct agent.—A specimen of rock containing quicksilver has been forwarded from Aden, and reported on by the assay department of the Mint. The rock is a reddish-coloured vesicular slag, which would, if found as an ordinary trap, be looked upon as a variety of amygdaloid containing a considerable quantity of oxide of iron. The mercury is found in small globules adhering to the sides of the cavities, so minute in general as not to be visible to the naked eye. When shaken over any hard surface they fall out and coalesce. From the perfect fluidity and sphericity of the globule thus formed, the purity of the metal is established without analysis. This rock abounds at Aden, and passengers to and from India by that route may procure specimens at Steamer point, where it is particularly plentiful. Quicksilver is but rarely found in a pure metallic state, that of commerce being reduced from cinnabar, which is a compound of sulphur with the metal. Whenever it is found as a metal it is usually in trap veins traversing the coal formation.

ORIGINAL POETRY.*

TWILIGHT FALLS.

SERENADE BY J. AUGUSTINE WADE.

Twilight falls o'er mount and lea—

In thy bow'r, in thy bow'r,

Maiden! keep thy truth with me:

'Tis the hour—'tis the hour!

All is stilly round it, save

Vesper bird or whisp'ring wave;

Only one sweet star will guide thee,

And when here thy love will hide thee:

Haste! for more, with prying moon,

Will be on their nightwatch soon!

Twilight falls o'er mount and lea—

In thy bow'r, in thy bow'r,

Maiden! keep thy truth with me:

'Tis the hour—'tis the hour!

Lovers' meeting should be when

Daylight dies—daylight dies;

And their parting when again

Morn doth rise—morn doth rise!

That fond bird, the nightingale,

Chooses night to tell her tale.

Fear not that the dews will harm, love!

Hearts like ours will keep us warm, love!

Till th' unwelcome dawn of day

Tear us ling'ring, sweet, away!

Twilight falls o'er mount and lea—

In thy bow'r, in thy bow'r,

Maiden! keep thy truth with me:

'Tis the hour—'tis the hour!

MUSIC.

SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS, SEASON 1842.—On Wednesday evening last the first performance of this delightful series took place at the Hanover-square Rooms, and was attended, as it richly deserved, by a crowded and fashionable audience. It commenced with Beethoven's musical picture the *Sinfonia Pastorale*; and never was it more exquisitely portrayed, particularly in the first part, or Prospect, as the mighty poet-musician designated his opening movement. It is necessary to use the terms of three distinct arts in order to describe properly the various perfections which were happily combined in that triplex genius. To notice *seriatim* the many beauties that followed would far exceed our space; but we cannot refrain from distinguishing some of the more prominent features of this night's enjoyment. Miss Rainforth (in Weber's grand scena from *Oberon*) was delightful; Mr. Manvers, in "Jephtha's rash vow," all that could atone for the absence of Braham's *tragic recitative*; and Mrs. Alfred Shaw, particularly in Winter's exquisite duet, from *Il Ratto di Proserpine*, "Vaghi colli," with Miss Birch, fully proved that English vocalists, as well as their neighbours, can attain the highest excellence. Phillips, as usual, was "himself unrivalled," and sang charmingly, as, also, in conjunction with him, did Mr. J. Bennett. Miss Bassano is wonderfully improved, and yet may become the Grassini of her time, if she will only a little further cultivate the natural pathos of her voice, and sing such things as "Paga fui." The choral department reflects the highest credit upon Mr. Harris; and Madame Dulcken and Mr. Willy, as solo performers, received the meed of approbation justly due to their great excellence on their respective instruments—pianoforte and violin. Mr. John Parry, that Monus of music, had a most deserved *encore* of his extemporaneous Italian trio, between the first and second parts. Altogether the performance and its reception fully proved that there were yet in England some musicians, and musically inclined people, so devoted to the enjoyment of the art as to endure the inflictions of a stove rather than forego its pleasures. We make this last observation in consequence of a most disagreeable absence of ventilation, which was universally complained of in the room.

To the young and robust this is a matter of minor importance, probably; but we observed with pain the inquietude and discomfort of many venerable personages, who, we fear, were deprived of a considerable share of the evening's musical treat, and were obliged to retire long before the conclusion of the performance. This simple allusion to a matter which inconvenienced all parties present may, we trust, induce the speedy and effectual remedy of a most unpleasant annoyance.

MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

FANNY ELSSLER AND FOREIGN ENTHUSIASM.—Fanny Elssler is delighting the good people of Berlin with her performance of the *Bayadère*. Accounts from Vienna speak in the highest raptures of

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her success in that city, where she gave two representations—one for the funds of the poor at the Imperial Theatre (Burghtheater), and the other at the Imperial Palace of Schoenbrunn, on the personal invitation of her Majesty the Empress, in honour of the arrival of their Imperial Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Leuchtenberg from St. Petersburg, at which were present all the Imperial family, together with the grand dignitaries of the court and the leading nobility. As etiquette forbade all noisy marks of approbation in the imperial presence, the illustrious spectators, thus unable to express their admiration in the theatre, determined upon taking their revenge after they got into their carriages. They gave orders to their coachmen to draw up in line on both sides of the road leading from Schoenbrunn to Vienna, and, at the moment the great artist passed in one of the royal carriages that brought her from the capital to the palace, salvos of approbation filled the air, mingled with cries of "Bravo," and "Vive Elssler," whilst the ladies waved their handkerchiefs. A great number of young men dashed forward, and set to work detaching the horses from the carriage, with a view to draw her in triumph; but the police stating that the laws forbid, under the severest penalties, any interruption to the progress of an imperial equipage, they retired, crying "Vive Elssler," "Vive the glory (der stolz) of our theatre." The evening previous to her departure from Vienna, her Majesty the Empress wrote her an autograph letter, and accompanied with a diadem in topaz, adorned with a cameo antique. The Emperor sent her, also, a bouquet in diamonds of great value. The three principal theatres of our city having put a box at the disposition of Mlle. Elssler during her stay in Vienna, she acknowledged the compliment by addressing to each one 600 florins (£60), to be appropriated to the relief of the wives and children of indigent artists.

THE COUNT DE CANDIA.—This nobleman, who is signaling himself on the lyrical stage under the name of Mario, has found an imitator in France. The Marquis of P—t is about to make his appearance at the Français in tragedy. There is a great difference of opinion as to the true motives which have induced this young nobleman to take to the stage. He has a large fortune: it can only be from choice. But, it is said, this sudden resolution is owing to the rigour of a certain proud *Desdemona*, who is the object of attraction to the fierce *Othello*.

There has been a literary *matinée* at the house of Madame Recamier, at L'Abbaye aux Bois. Mlle. Rachel recited to the chosen circle selections from *Predgondi*, in which she will shortly perform, and the verses of M. Lamercier excited general admiration. No less a personage than M. Chateaubriand—who seems to have taken a new lease of life—undertook the answers to the young tragedian.

Lady Bishop and Bochesa gave a concert on the 8th inst. at Mannheim, on the Rhine. The former sang several dramatic scenes in costume, and the latter, who performed on the harp, announced himself as "harpist to the Queen of England, professor at the Royal Academy of Music, and director of the Italian Opera in London!!!"

In a letter from Mr. John Barnett, of Cheltenham, he says—"I have given up all thoughts of again appearing before the London public as an operatic composer. Should I produce any more operas, it will, I hope, be in France or Germany." Is it not hard that an artist must exile himself before he can meet with due appreciation of his genius? We learn that Balfe's new opera, the libretto by Scribe, is in active rehearsal at the Opera Comique, Paris. Another instance of unmerited banishment.

The Netherlands Musical Society has presented Mr. William Sterndale Bennett, the composer and pianist, with a diploma of the Order of Merit, as a tribute to his talent; and the directors of the Leipzig concerts sent him, by the celebrated Mendelssohn, a costly brooch. What a reproach to his native land!

NEW OPERAS.—A new opera, by Benedict, will be brought out at Covent-Garden; also an opera by G. A. Macfarren, whose clever production, *The Devil's Opera*, which was performed at the Lyceum a few seasons back, will be brought out without delay as a second piece. A musical drama, by Mr. J. L. Hatton, will also be produced as a second piece at the same theatre; so that music will be the prominent feature. Report speaks in the highest possible terms of two MS. operas by a young composer named Lavenue, the libretto by J. Augustine Wade.

NEW INSTRUMENT.—A pianoforte upon a novel and elegant construction has recently been brought before the musical world, by Mr. W. Mardon. The instrument, which is termed the Melophonon, is of great power and compass, and possesses a combination of excellences rarely to be found. These excellences, it would appear, are more or less ensured by some union of the principles of the harp, the symmetrical shape of which it bears a resemblance to, together with those of the piano. The inventor has already received royal patronage and a royal commission: an example which will, doubtless, be followed by many of our aristocracy, to the advantage and advancement of an ingenious and deserving individual.

GRAND PROFESSIONAL CONCERTS.—The series of concerts to be given under the direction of a number of influential members of the musical profession will take place at the St. James's Theatre, and not at the Lyceum, as has been stated.

It is said that Rossini has placed in the hands of a notary at Bologna a sealed packet, which is only to be opened after his death. This packet is addressed to Mlle. Olympe P—, and is, *à ce qu'on dit*, an opera which the *maestro* leaves, with all his fortune, to this lady, who has been for some time past his companion.



THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

The play of *King John*, the revival of which has been a long time in preparation, was at length produced on last Monday evening. The *mise en scène* was most admirable throughout. The ensemble was magnificent, and reflects the highest credit upon the spirit, taste, and liberality of the lessee, who has spared neither pains nor expense on the production of this noble drama. *King John* is, perhaps, if we except *Leontes*, the best Shaksperian personification by Macready: it is full of vigour and close consideration of character throughout. The occasionally objectionable peculiarities of this great actor are less apparent in his depiction of *King John* than in any other character which we have witnessed performed by him. We might make some trifling exceptions, but the whole was a masterly performance. His best scenes were those with *Hubert* (Phelps), and indeed we may say, that the excellence was reciprocated, for a better *Hubert* could not be found to "play up to" the timidly-seducing monarch. The first scene of Act 4, threatening, as it is, with tragedy, was beautifully, pathetically played by Mr. Phelps, particularly in the passage to young *Arthur*—

"I will not touch thine eyes
For all the treasure that thine uncle owes (owns)."

There is an innocent confidence on the part of little *Arthur*, which is beautifully disclosed by Shakspeare, in making the young prince so frequently and familiarly address him by his name—

"Good morrow, Hubert!"

Again—

"I would to Heaven
I were your son, so you would love me, Hubert!"

A little further on in this delicious scene—

"Are you sick, Hubert? You look pale to-day!"

The appealing iteration of the name of *Hubert* is the finest circumstance of pathos throughout all Shakspeare! But, return we to the *dramatis personæ* as represented. Macready, we have already stated,

at least in corresponding terms, is a magnificent *King John*; Phelps a most eloquent vindicator of a good man suborned to base purposes.

Anderson's *Faulconbridge* was uneven, now and then good, but we cannot praise it throughout. *Lady Constance* was effectively performed by Miss Faucit, and the little *Arthur* with somewhat less drilling might have been probably more natural though not more spirited than he was. But we must not pretend to blame where there are too many things to praise. If Shakspeare himself were to revisit us he could not but be pleased with the idolatry paid to his poetry at the present day, and applaud like a father, as he is, of the drama, the struggles of his legitimate sons in the cause of even new-framing his pictures of life!

THE ADELPHI.

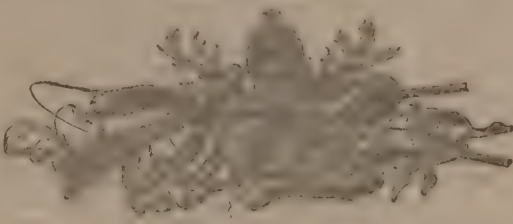
A new piece, called *The Miser's Daughter*, was produced at this house on Monday evening, and met with such success that it was announced, *nem. con.*, for repetition every night till further notice. Instead of being an adaptation of the French piece bearing a similar name, it consists of a dramatic reduction of Mr. Ainsworth's popular novel, and is, in fact, a faithful transcript of that clever work as could be expected from the unavoidable necessity of mutilating for the stage. Mr. Stirling, the author of the dramatic portion of the piece, was obliged to do double duty on the occasion, and enact the *Miser*, in the absence of Mr. Lyon who was seriously indisposed. The *tableaux vivans* did equal credit to the author and the artist; to him who imagined and him who embodied groups of powerful interest; and the individual personations throughout the piece were deserving of the highest commendation.

CITY OF LONDON.

Leman Rede's popular *Frolics of the Fairies* was produced here on Monday evening with the most complete success. Amongst the many things of the night deserving praiseworthy notice, we must particularize the performance of Miss E. Montague, in a new piece, called *Nancy of Dover*. Shakspeare has immortalized its locality, and she should "walk in his ways." We are mindful of her *Juliet* and wish to see it again.

THE SURREY.

On Monday night a piece entitled *Estelle Dumas; or, Love and War*, was represented for the first time and was perfectly successful. It was succeeded by a nautical drama in four parts, called *Poor Jack; or, the Wife of a Sailor*, affording T. P. Cooke an excellent scope for the display of his talent. The nautical incidents of the drama are taken from a narrative founded on fact, entitled 'the Bride of Obeydah.' The legendary drama of *Blanche Heriot; or, the Chertsey Curfew*, concluded the entertainments.



SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.

RACE COURSE, Monday Night.—The events for decision this afternoon were six in number; enough for a moderate appetite under any circumstances, but more than enough considering the wretched state of the ground and the weather. The "card" of the day—the first ever seen at Newmarket—gave the colours of the riders; a species of information hitherto unattainable in the kingdom as a matter of course. We shall probably have the numbers telegraphed some two or three years hence (the Jockey Club, we must say, are very slow in adopting improvements). Of the sport, to which the card proved a more convenient guide than the list, we subjoin such particulars as time and the discomforts of a race-course like Newmarket in stormy weather will permit:—

Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 sovs each, for three yrs old, &c.; D.M. 8 subs, three of whom paid 10 sovs each.
Mr. Boyce's c by Hymen, dam by Perchance, 3 yrs, 8st 9lb (Pettit) .. 1
Match; 50, h ft, T.Y.C.
Lord Rosslyn's Cameline, 6 yrs, 8st 7lb (F. Butler) 0
Col. Anson's Marquise, 2 yrs, 6st (Darling, jun.) 0
Even betting. A dead heat.

Mr. Osbaldeston's Devil among the Tailors, 3 yrs, 8st (F. Butler), beat Lord Albemarle's Buffalo, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb, T.Y.C., 100, h ft. 6 to 5 on Buffalo. Won by a length.
Duke of Bedford's Monarda, 6 yrs, 8st 4lb (E. Edwards), beat Mr. Payne's Johnny, 5 yrs, 8st 7lb, D.M., 300, h ft. 6 to 5 on Johnny, who was defeated by two lengths.

The Criterion Stakes of 30 sovs each, 20 ft, for two yrs old colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 5lb, &c. From the turn of the lands in. The second saves his stake. 24 subs.

Lord G. Bentinck's Gaper (Rogers) 1
Mr. Watt's c by Yaxley, d by Blacklock 2
Mr. J. Sayer's Tasty 3

Betting—5 to 2 agst Cotherstone, 5 to 2 agst the Yaxley colt, 3 to 1 agst Canton, and 8 to 1 agst Gaper. Gaper jumped off with the lead, made all the running, and won easily by a length; a fine race for second, the Macremma filly about two lengths behind, Cotherstone close up with the latter, and the others beaten off.

The Cambridgeshire Stakes of 25 sovs each, 10 ft, and only 5 ft if declared, with £100 added by the inhabitants. Last mile and a distance of 11 C. 88 subs; 24 declared.

Lord Albemarle's Ralph, 1 yrs, 8st 7lb (Robinson) 1
Duke of Grafton's Florence, 4 yrs, 7st 1lb 2
Lord Jersey's Lady Adela, 3 yrs, 7st 1lb 3

Betting—4 to 1 agst Florence, 11 to 1 agst Ralph, 11 to 1 agst Melior, 13 to 1 agst Lady Adela, 13 to 1 agst Cabrera, 13 to 1 agst Garry Owen, 17 to 1 agst Hawk, 17 to 1 agst Knight of the Whistle, 17 to 1 agst Roscius, 20 to 1 agst Vulcan, and 20 to 1 agst Busk mare. Won by a length.

Lord Exeter's Albion received forfeit from Mr. Shelley's Daddy Longlegs; 8st 7lb each. T.M.M.; 100, h ft.

The match between Garry Owen and Celia is postponed from Wednesday to Friday.

TUESDAY.

The settling for the Criterion and Cambridgeshire Stakes occupied the whole of the morning, and in the absence of complaint, may be put down as a good one; the balances, we believe, were not heavy. The weather was not so cold and rainy as on Monday, but was showery enough to make close carriages desirable.

Handicap Plate of £100, for three-yrs-olds, &c. D.I.
Mr. Pettit's St. Francis, aged, 9st 2lb (Chilney) 1
Mr. Gregory's Una, 4 yrs, 7st 1lb 2

Betting 3 to 1 agst St. Francis, and 4 to 1 agst Una. St. Francis won very easily by a length; Bellissima a very bad third, and the others tailed off.

Duke of Bedford's John o' Gaunt, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb (Robinson), beat Lord Eglington's Dr. Caius, 5 yrs, 8st 5lb; A.F.; 300, h ft. Betting—3 to 1 on John o' Gaunt, who won by eight lengths.

Lord Eglington's Pompey, 8st 7lb (Lye), beat Lord Orford's Barnard, 8st 2lb; T.Y.C.; 100, h ft.; 13 to 8 on Pompey. Won by a length easily.

Lord Orford's c by St. Patrick, out of Wild-Duck (Nat), beat Captain Ives's c by Onas, out of Mopsy; 8st 7lb each; T.Y.C.; 100, h ft.; 2 to 1 on Lord Orford's colt. Won by six lengths.

Mr. Irby, a gentleman well known on the turf, died on Monday morning, at eleven o'clock.

Sir George Gore has this season, up to the 1st instant, killed 22 stags and six hinds, besides some roe deer, in his forest at Garloch, Scotland.

ROWING MATCH.—On Saturday afternoon John and Doubledee, of Lam both, and T. Combes and Oodrum, of Vauxhall, rowed an oars-match from Westminster-bridge to Putney for £20 a side. The men started at half-past three o'clock, the rain descending in torrents at the time, and went off evenly; Combes and his partner appearing to have a slight lead before passing the barges, but, having to go outside them, lost what advantage they had gained, and at the Horseshoe the Doubledees were nearly a boat's length ahead, and ultimately won the match by about 200 yards. It was a spirited and gallant contest.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

An inquest was held at the Wellington public-house, East Greenwich, where Mr. C. J. Carttar and a jury of the principal inhabitants, to investigate the circumstances attending the death of Mr. Edmund Francis Green, late a West India proprietor and merchant, carrying on business in Leaden-

hall-street. It had by some been rumoured that the deceased had taken poison, and by others that he had died of a broken heart, owing to misfortunes, he having lost a large fortune in mercantile pursuits, and become bankrupt. The deceased had only passed his last examination before Sir C. F. Williams a few hours before his decease.—Mr. J. Appleton, a surgeon of Greenwich, was called in to attend the deceased on Wednesday morning, at three o'clock. He found the deceased sitting on a chair at the bed-side, partly undressed and gasping for breath, from a serious obstruction of the passages of the heart. He was greatly excited and could scarcely articulate. He asked if he was in danger, and witness evaded the question, thinking it would increase the excitement. There was no pulse, and the action of the heart was very much impeded. Witness saw him into bed, and went for medicines, and on his return, about ten minutes after, he found him a corpse. He had since made a *post mortem* examination with Dr. Keeble, Mr. Mason, and his own brother. They found the pericardium adhering to the substance of the heart. There was an enlargement of the heart and the arteries were partly ossified.—A Juror asked, whether the deceased had died from what is termed a broken heart?—Mr. Appleton: I cannot exactly answer the question, but I have no doubt that the mental excitement of the previous day had a strong effect on the existing disease and accelerated his death.—The foreman said that the jury were, he was happy to say, unanimously of opinion on that point, and he had no doubt their verdict would be perfectly satisfactory to the public, and clear up the doubt which had arisen, in consequence of the reports which had prevailed in the neighbourhood that the deceased had poisoned himself.—A verdict "That the deceased died from natural causes" was then returned.—The coroner, on discharging the jury, said the deceased had insured his life in the Rock Life-office for £4000.

A lengthened investigation was gone into before Mr. Baker, the coroner, at the Royal Oak, Whitechapel-road, respecting the death of Alice Lowe, aged 24, a single woman, and late a pauper in Whitechapel workhouse.—Mr. Miller, the parish surgeon's assistant, said that the deceased had died from an elusion on the chest, which had been brought on by dropsy. She was delivered of a still-born child, and did not survive the event more than two minutes.—The foreman of the jury remarked, that he thought no blame was attributable to the medical gentleman; but there was one thing which he had noticed, as well as several of the jury, and that was the disgraceful state of the dead-house belonging to the workhouse. It was a mere shed; true, it had a roof, but it was composed of mere tiles just put slovenly on; a window, and with all the glass out; so that the rain, which they had noticed this morning, came pelting on the various collins and on the corpses—even the deceased was completely wet. He thought that, as the parish paid such large salaries to those persons who had to attend to the pauper poor when living, they ought to take a little more care with their remains.—The coroner thanked the jury for the observation, and observed that no doubt it would be attended to by the proper authorities.—After some discussion, the jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased died a natural death whilst in childbirth, and that not the least blame could be attached to the medical gentleman of the workhouse."

Mr. Payne, the City coroner, held an inquest at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the body of John Gorman, aged 45.—John Horton, City police-constable, 532, stated that on Thursday evening week, at five o'clock, he found the deceased sitting on the pavement in Lower Thames-street. He thought from his appearance that he was intoxicated, and desired him to move on. Deceased was either unable or unwilling to answer him, and, finding that he could not walk, witness sent for a stretcher and had him strapped on it, and conveyed to the station-house in Tower-street. He was there at once placed in a cell, and witness left him, still insensible. The deceased did not smell of liquor. No straw is kept in the station-house for the prisoners to lie on. Deceased was laid on the boards. From there deceased was taken to Bartholomew Hospital.—Mr. L. Shaw, assistant-apothecary of the hospital, said, that the deceased was admitted on Friday morning week, at half-past one o'clock, in a state of collapse. It was the opinion of the policeman who brought him that he was intoxicated; but witness could see no appearance of that, and could not help expressing his surprise and regret that he had been allowed to remain for so many hours in such a state. He did not look like a person in liquor. Witness immediately attended to him, and at six o'clock heard that he was dead. Witness had since examined him, and found a considerable bruise upon the right temple, about the size of a crown piece, which must have been caused by a blow or fall. The brain exhibited appearances of long-standing disease. Disease of the brain was the cause of death, and it might have been aggravated by the blow on the temple or the stimulus of drinking intoxicating liquors. The bruise had been received within a few hours. Deceased might have been at first mistaken by the police for a drunken man; but before he had remained for so many hours in an insensible state he should have been taken to a surgeon, who would at once have seen what was the matter with him.—The policeman did not know how he got the bruise.—Bridget Gorman said that she was deceased's daughter. He had not always enough to eat, but had not applied to the workhouse for relief. He used to work in the docks. Witness did not know how he got the bruise, but she did not see it when he left her. He was a very sober man, and witness had never seen him intoxicated. He lived in Ilearn's-buildings, East Smithfield.—The Coroner summed up the evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God."

On Monday afternoon an inquisition was taken before Mr. Wakley, M.P., at the Dudley Arms, Paddington-green, on the body of a newly-born female child, which was found in a field at Bayswater. Mr. Ancell, surgeon, of 3, Norfolk-crescent, Oxford-square, was sent for and examined the body. He said he had performed the usual test, and was confident the child had been born alive, but he could not tell if a bruise which he found on the right temple was the immediate cause of death. He thought it could not have been dead more than 12 or 14 hours. After some deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown.

ANOTHER DEATH IN THE PENITENTIARY, MILLBANK.—Another inquest was held on Saturday afternoon (making the fifth or sixth within the last few weeks), in the General Penitentiary, Millbank, on the body of Elizabeth Martin, a prisoner under sentence of transportation. The prisoner was 60 years old, and, owing to her advanced age, she was not sent out of the country. Verdict, Natural Death.

BERKSHIRE GRAND MASONIC FESTIVAL.—On Wednesday last the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the episcopal chapel at the cemetery, Reading, was performed with great Masonic pomp and splendour by the Right Worshipful John Ramsbottom, Esq., M.P., Provincial Grand Master for Berkshire, assisted by the grand officers and brethren of the county. Next week we shall present our readers with a series of beautiful engravings illustrative of this important and interesting event, sketched on the ground by our distinguished artist, E. Landells, Esq. A detailed account of the proceedings, together with an original essay on freemasonry, shall also appear.

DEATH OF GRACE DARLING.—This heroic woman expired at Bambergh on Thursday, the 20th inst., in her twenty-fifth year.

RELIGION IN AUSTRALIA.—On Friday, Lord Stanley, in his official capacity as Secretary of State for the Colonies, gave audience, by appointment, at Knowlesy-hall, to his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Polding, Archbishop of Sydney, New South Wales, and the Very Rev. — (the name we have not heard), one of the bishops of Canada. Both the archbishop and the right rev. prelate were attired in their full state robes, canonical of the Catholic church, and were most graciously received by the noble lord. The Archbishop of Sydney is to sail about the 1st of November, in that fine new ship the *Templar*, in Prince's-dock, and takes out with him more than twenty young priests for the Australian mission. The Canadian bishop will proceed by the next Halifax packet.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE FRENCH PRINCES.—We find by the following letter in the *Hermine* of Nantes, that the Prince de Joinville and the Duc d'Aumale had a very narrow escape for their lives, whilst on their way to Brest, from an accident almost similar to that which befel their ill-fated brother, the Duke of Orleans. "At about a mile from Landevant, in descending a steep hill, the four horses of the carriage fell at the same time. One of them was killed on the spot, the carriage having passed over his head, and the vehicle would have been precipitated into a meadow ten or twelve feet below the road, if a large stone had not been in the way, and stopped it."

THE NEW CHAPEL ROYAL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—The workmen on Wednesday commenced roofing the late conservatory, but in other respects the works proceed slowly. The new summer-house is rapidly approaching completion.

The steamer *Lady de Saumarez*, Captain Goodridge, which should have reached Southampton on Wednesday morning from Jersey, with mails and passengers, did not arrive, and intelligence reached Southampton in the course of the day, that she had struck on the Casket rocks the previous night, owing to the tempest, and lost her bulwarks, and was obliged, in consequence, to put into the Isle of Portland.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has been graciously pleased to present to the Sanatorium £20, as an expression of her approbation of the objects of that benevolent and highly useful institution.



THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

BOZ'S DESCRIPTION OF THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

[From his *American Notes*.]

Between five and six in the morning we arrived at Buffalo, where we breakfasted, and being too near the Great Falls to wait patiently anywhere else, we set off by the train the same morning at nine. Whenever the train halted I listened for the roar, and was constantly straining my eyes in the direction where I knew the falls must be from seeing the river rolling on towards them; every moment expecting to behold the spray. Within a few minutes of my stopping I saw two great white clouds rising up slowly and majestically from the depths of the earth. That was all. At length we alighted: and then, for the first time, I heard the mighty rush of water, and felt the ground tremble underneath my feet. The bank was very steep, and was slippery with rain and half-melted ice. I hardly know how I got down, but I was soon at the bottom, and climbing with two English officers who were crossing, and had joined me, over some broken rocks, deafened by the noise, half-blinded by the spray, and wet to the skin. We were at the foot of the American fall. I could see an immense torrent of water tearing headlong down from some great height, but had no idea of shape, or situation, or anything but vague immensity. When we were seated in the little ferryboat, and were crossing the swollen river immediately before both cataracts, I began to feel what it was; but I was in a manner stunned, and unable to comprehend the vastness of the scene. It was not until I came on Table Rock and looked—great heaven, on what a fall of bright green water!—that it came upon me in its full might and majesty. Then, when I felt how near to my Creator I was standing—the first effect, and the enduring one—instant and lasting—of the tremendous spectacle was peace

—peace of mind—tranquillity—calm recollection of the dead—great thoughts of eternal rest and happiness: nothing of gloom or terror. Niagara was at once stamped upon my heart an image of beauty; to remain there changeless and indelible until its pulses cease to beat for ever. Oh how strife and trouble of our daily life receded from my view and lessened in the distance during the ten memorable days we passed on that enchanted ground! What voices spoke from out the thundering water; what faces faded from the earth looked out upon me from its gleaming depths; what heavenly promise glistened in those angels' tears, the drops of many hues that showered around and twined themselves about the gorgeous arches which the changing rainbows made! I never stirred in all that time from the Canadian side whither I had gone at first. I never crossed the river again; for I knew there were people on the other shore, and in such a place it is natural to shun strange company. To wander to and fro all day, and see the cataracts from all points of view; to stand upon the edge of the Great Horse Shoe Fall, marking the hurried water gathering strength as it approached the verge, yet seeming, too, to pause before it shot into the gulf below; to gaze upon the river's level up at the torrent, as it came streaming down; to climb the neighbouring heights, and watch it through the trees, and see the wreathing water to the rapids hurrying on to take its fearful plunge; to linger in the shadow of the solemn rocks three miles below; watching the river, as, stirred by no visible cause, it heaved and eddied, and awoke the echoes, being troubled yet far down beneath the surface by its giant leap; to have Niagara before me lighted by the sun and by the moon red in the day's decline, and grey as evening slowly fell upon it; to look upon it every day and awake up in the night and hear its ceaseless voice: this was enough!



VIEW OF BOTHWELL CASTLE.

We take advantage of a sort of *hiatus* in the world of incident, so far as subjects of news illustration are concerned, to occupy it with the view of Bothwell Castle, which is here presented to the reader. It is almost the last of a series of embellishments which crowded upon us during the progress of her Majesty's visit to Scotland, and is not inferior to many of our preceding engravings in interest and romance. We adopt the beautiful description given of it by Wordsworth in one of the notes to his poems.

The castle stands nobly, overlooking the Clyde. When we came up to it, I was hurt to see that flower-borders had taken place of the natural overgrowings of the ruin, the scattered stones and wild plants. It is a large and grand pile of red freestone, harmonizing perfectly with the rocks of the river, from which, no doubt, it has been hewn. When I was a little accustomed to the unnaturalness of a modern garden, I could not help admiring the excessive beauty and luxuriance of some of the plants, particularly the purple-flowered clematis, and a broad-leaved creeping plant without flowers, which scrambled up the castle wall, along with the ivy, and spread its vine-like branches so lavishly that it seemed to be in its natural situation, and one could not help thinking that, though not self-planted among the ruins of this country, it must somewhere have its native abode in such places. If Bothwell Castle had not been close to the Douglas mansion, we should have been disgusted with the possessor's miserable conception of adorning such a venerable ruin; but it is so very near to the house, that of necessity the pleasure-grounds must have extended beyond it, and perhaps the neatness of a shaven lawn, and the complete desolation natural to a ruin might have made an unpleasant contrast; and, besides being within the precincts of the pleasure-grounds, and so very near to the dwelling of a noble family, it has forfeited, in some degree, its independent majesty, and becomes a tributary to the mansion; its solitude being interrupted, it has no longer the command over the mind in sending it back into past times or ex-

cluding the ordinary feelings which we bear about us in daily life. We had then only to regret that the castle and the house were so near to each other; and it was impossible not to regret it; for the ruin presides in state over the river, far from city or town, as if it might have a peculiar privilege to preserve its memorials of past ages, and maintain its own character for centuries to come. We sat upon a bench, under the high trees, and had beautiful views of the different reaches of the river, above and below. On the opposite bank, which is finely wooded with elm and other trees, are the remains of a priory built upon a rock; and rock and ruin are so blended, that it is impossible to separate the one from the other. Nothing can be more beautiful than the little remnant of this holy place: elm trees (for we were near enough to distinguish them by their branches) grow out of the walls, and overshadow a small but very elegant window. It can scarcely be conceived what a grace the castle and priory impart to each other; and the river Clyde flows on, smooth and unruffled below, seeming to my thoughts more in harmony with the sober and stately images of former times, than if it had roared over a rocky channel, forcing its sound upon the ear. It blended gently with the warbling of the smaller birds, and the chattering of the larger ones, that had made their nests in the ruins. In this fortress the chief of the English nobility were confined after the battle of Bannockburn. If a man is to be a prisoner, he scarcely could have a more pleasant place to solace his captivity; but I thought that, for close confinement, I should prefer the banks of a lake, or the seaside. The greatest charm of a brook or river is in the liberty to pursue it through its windings; you can then take it in whatever mood you like; silent or noisy, sportive or quiet. The beauties of a brook or river must be sought, and the pleasure is in going in search of them; those of a lake or of the sea come to you of themselves. These rude warriors cared little, perhaps, about either; and yet, if one may judge from the writings of Chaucer, and from the old romances, more interesting passions were connected with natural objects in the days of chivalry than now; though going in search of scenery, as it is called, had not then been thought of. I had previously heard nothing of Bothwell Castle, at least nothing that I remembered; therefore, perhaps my pleasure was greater, compared with what I received elsewhere, than others might feel.

THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XIII.

ST. PANCRAS' OLD CHURCH.

It seems but the other day this old suburban church was pleasantly surrounded by green fields and quiet hedgerows; but now the mammoth magnitude of this great city—the modern Babylon—has stretched itself in this direction, as in all others; and St. Pancras' fields, with their rows of goodly elms, and pleasant meandering footpaths leading to the then village church, exist only as a pleasant memory. Surrounded by houses, the old church seems out of place, and might be passed as little worthy attention. Still are there facts worth noting in its history, and that of the locality in which it stands—and associations which may serve to prompt more than a passing thought. The whole of this neighbourhood is linked by tradition with a deadly fight between the Britons and their invaders, when seventy thousand men were said to have been slain at "Battle-bridge." Modern fashion has attempted to get rid of the old Saxon name which serves to keep this struggle in remembrance, by christening the locality in courtly guise, King's Cross—erecting, too, in the centre of the road an architectural hybrid, the use of which could never be discovered, unless built there for omnibuses to run against. All round Battle-bridge traces of entrenchments have been found, running up close to the old church; some of them, called the Brill, occupied the pen of the learned and ingenious Stukely. During the civil wars, also, this spot again became the seat of armed entrenchments, and the Royalists and Parliamentarians occupied the ground which more than a thousand years earlier had been trodden by the armed legions of Rome, and the comparatively defenceless Britons.

Of the church itself, an old writer, Norden, who describes things as they were in London before the great fire, says, "Pancras church standeth all alone as utterly forsaken, old and wether-beaten, which, for the antiquity thereof, it is thought not to yield to Paul's in London. About this church have bin many buildings, now decayed, leaving poor Pancras without companie or comfort, yet it is now and then visited with Kentishtowne and Highgate, which are members thereof; but they seldom come there, for they have chapels of ease within themselves; but when there is a corpse to be interred, they are forced to leave the same within this forsaken church or churchyard, where (no doubt) it resteth as secure against the day of resurrection as if it laie in stately Paul's." Thus it seems that when the "stately Paul's" stood in all the greatness of Gothic architecture where the Grecian St. Paul's of our time now stands, old Pancras church was then old and weather-beaten in its antiquity.



ST. PANCRAS OLD CHURCH.

It is a quaint old Gothic pile, built of stones and flints, and certainly as old as the thirteenth century. Now that it is coated with plaster, it has lost a good deal of the forsaken, wether-beaten, decaying look of which the old chronicler speaks; albeit more than five centuries have passed away since its foundations were laid. It is small, and consists of a nave and chancel, having, at the west end, a low tower, and "dome-like roof." In the old records of St. Paul's (Lib. L.) is a visitation, which took place in 1251, wherein this church is described as having "a small tower, a good stone font, and a small marble stone, ornamented with copper, to bear the *pax*." Weever speaks of a "wondrous antient monument," by tradition, said to belong to the family of Gray, of Gray's Inn. The church and its now well-thronged graveyard have been long noted as the burial-place of such Roman Catholics as die in London. Almost every tomb bears a cross, and the initials of *Requiescat in pace*. May they rest in peace! It has been assigned as a reason for this, that in the south of France still stands another such old church, dedicated to the same saint, in which masses are said for the souls of all the dead interred at St. Pancras in England. Here also, it is said, hangs the last bell which tolled for mass in our country.

Like all our old churches, its walls still strive to rescue from oblivion the names of such as moulder in their neighbourhood. Old Pancras has its monuments. Some families connected with property in the neighbourhood of course find place:—A "London merchant," also, who witnessed the "Great Fire;" "Daniel Clarke, Esq., who had been *cook* to Queen Elizabeth;" "Samuel Cooper, a miniature painter, who was intimate with the author of "Hudibras," and whose pencil has left us likenesses of the most celebrated statesmen, wits, and beauties of his stirring age. A portrait of Cromwell is his chief work. His manner approaches closely to that of Vanddyke, and his pictures are in great esteem all over Europe, fetching great prices. Cooper was related to Pope, too; his wife was sister to Pope's mother.—The churchyard, likewise, has its monuments: Woodhead, a great champion of the Romish faith, and by some reputed the author of "The Whole Duty of Man;" Leoni, a Venetian, architect to the Elector Palatine, who died here just on a century ago; also a Count of the Holy Roman empire, de Hasiang, Envoy from the Elector Palatine to the court of England. To the list the last few days has added another name, in that of Dr. Kenny. Of the worthies associated with the church, those of Paley and William Sherlock may be remembered. They were both prebends of Pancras. Close by is a chapel, and behind it a tomb erected by Sir John Soane, the donor of the Soane Museum; it is another object worthy the notice of the passer-by.

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Oct. 24, 1842.

Mon cher Monsieur,—The near approach of winter has created a considerable activity in the ateliers of our principal modistes: every thing there speaks of preparation, and every thing gives ample promise of that winter luxury which harmonizes so well with splendid apartments, with splendid fêtes, and still more splendid women. Amongst our most beautiful novelties I have observed several mantles in violet and grenat velvet, completely bordered with ermine, and with a broad ermine collar fastened by silken cord, and trimmed, at the bottom of the ermine, with rich passementerie. Cashmere shawls are also becoming quite a rage with our fashionables, and are sported by all our belles, who recognise in a splendid shawl an object equally useful and luxurious. For evening parties, dahlia-coloured robes are decidedly in vogue, the more so as they possess the advantage of being equally useful in summer as promenade dresses. A robe odalisque, which, however, has nothing oriental in it but the name, of pure white muslin trimmed with lace, intermixed with embroidery, and folding round the person and forming a sort of tunic towards the bottom, is really a most beautiful dress for all nations, and for every season. Some very superb head-dresses have already made their appearance; amongst others we must cite the toque Marie Antoinette, of grenat or green velvet, which is really a most successful and beautiful article. It is worn slightly advanced towards the forehead, leaving the hair open behind. A superb white plume falls spirally from the side. A coiffure of velvet, plain or shaded, of different colours, is worn, and the accompanying ornaments are composed of a long stripe of lace, or of long cordon of black silk when the coiffure is of black velvet, or of pearls of the colour of the stuff when that is of any other shade. These cordons have tassels, which fall very low upon the shoulders. We must also mention the chapeaux Montpensier, a charming coiffure of velvet, and, when worn with a veil, replaces very happily the riding-hats worn by our belles. For an evening home-dress, or negligé toilette, the most recherché articles are the Bohemiennes, which present a sort of small point in velvet, terminated by tassels, and surrounded with slight ornaments of gold or silk. This description of head-dress, which is equally convenient and graceful, fulfils every requisite for a fireside coiffure. Capotes are much in fashion, and we have seen some in velvet, with an aigrette of feathers of the same tints. Those in satin recovered in citron or rose-coloured tulle, with feathers of the same colour, are really superb. But perhaps there is no mode more beautiful or more elegant than a little chapeau cardinale which I have observed, and which is really one of the most fortunate inventions of the season. It is one of those pretty, simple, and elegant affairs which every charming and graceful woman is so delighted to adopt. It is made of black velvet, or of black lace, having one rose-coloured plume on each side, and is really a most charming and tasty head-dress. I had almost forgotten to notice our winter flowers and ornaments. Perhaps the most beautiful things of the sort are bunches of grapes formed of a very light and semi-transparent substance, and painted separately in such a manner as to give them the shade and even the bloom of nature. These promise to become a most fashionable ornament, and when tastily applied are extremely elegant and recherché.

HENRIETTE DE B.



CHESS.

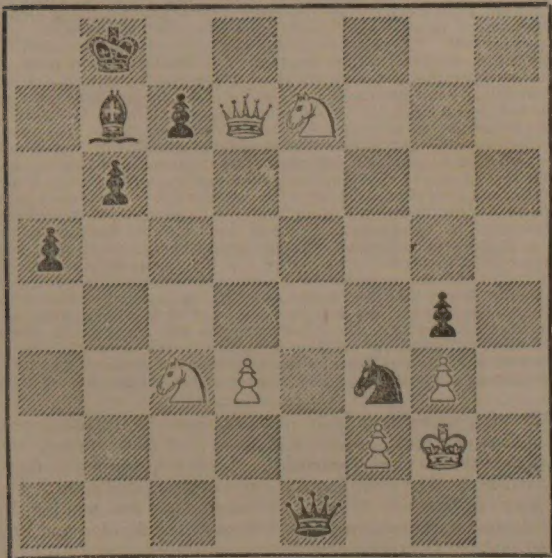
Solution to problem No. 9, in our last.

WHITE.	BLACK.
R to K B 8th ch.	Kt to Q B sq.
Q takes Q B ch.	K takes Q
Q R P one ch.	K to Q Kt sq.
Kt to Q B 6th ch.	K to Q R sq.
R takes Kt checkmates	

PROBLEM, No. 10.

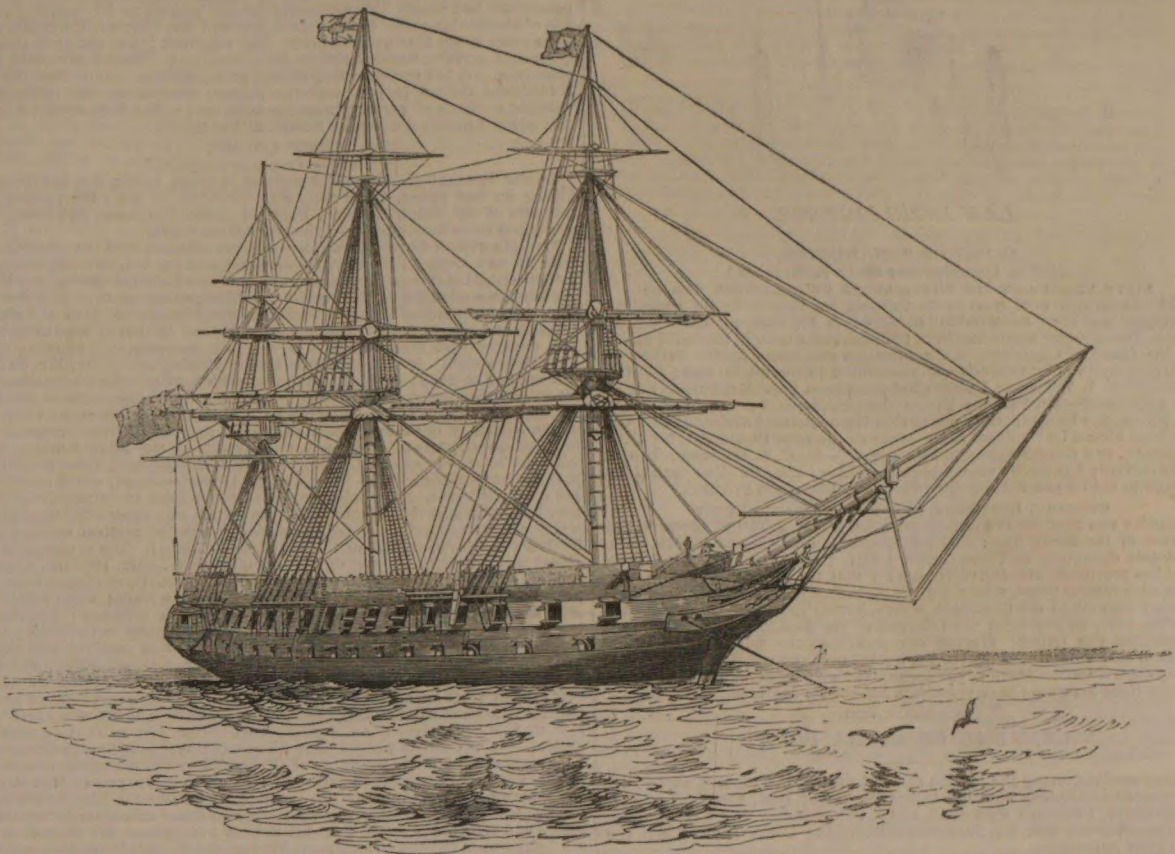
White to move and mate in eight moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The solution in our next.



THE QUEEN EAST INDIAMAN.

The above is a correct sketch of the Queen East Indiaman, lately launched from the Blackwall yard for the Calcutta trade, which we have considered worthy of presentation to our readers, inasmuch as the novel and ingenious improvements employed in her construction render her an object of considerable interest to every one connected with the mercantile marine. This beautiful vessel is 1350 tons burden, and is built on the principle of a frigate, being pierced for 50 guns, and measures 208 from the fore part of the stem to the after part of the taffrail, and 40 feet in extreme breadth. She sailed from the East India Dock on the 9th September, fitted with every accommodation, and carried out a great many passengers. In her

passage through the Downs she was struck by a sudden squall, which carried away her fore and main topmast and flying jib-boom, and was obliged to put into Deal to refit, and finally sailed from Portsmouth on Sunday, the 18th of September. She is a sister ship to the Prince of Wales, which was launched from the same yard a fortnight previous, and is, in every respect, as near as possible of the same dimensions. It will be seen from the foregoing description that this vessel is built to suit either the public or private services, and it is expected by the owners, should the Chinese war continue, she may be "taken up" and commissioned by the Government.



THE LONDON DOCKS.

So much of England's real greatness is dependent upon her shipping that anything connected with it cannot fail to interest our readers. England, only a small seagirt island—and in size occupying but trivial space upon the earth's surface—holds yet an empire "upon which the sun never sets."

Far as the breezes blow, the billows foam,
Survey our empire, and behold our home.

No sea but the flag of England waves upon its waters—no harbour east, west, north, or south, in the burning tropics, or the frigid north, but the "Heave a ho!" of the British seaman is heard telling the story of English commerce and English enterprise.

Of this merchant navy a great portion sails from London, and the section of the metropolis connected with the shipping has characteristics peculiar to itself. From Wapping to Blackwall the stranger gazes not alone upon forests of masts, but meets with people and manners as distinct from those of the west as if he had travelled into another country. But the Docks are the great point of interest, and of one of these we present our readers with a sketch.

Passing eastward, the London Docks are the second we arrive at. They comprise an area of more than a hundred acres, and cost about four millions sterling. There is space for the accommodation of five hundred ships, and warehouses for nearly three hundred thousand tons of goods. There is a tobacco-warehouse which alone covers five acres of ground! It is rented by Government at fourteen thousand a-year. There is a one-acre dock appropriated solely to tobacco-laden ships. The vaults appropriated to another luxury, wines and spirits, are surprisingly extensive. One of the vaults has an area of seven acres. Sixty thousand pipes of wine can be stowed. The value contained in this department alone is almost incredible. The long passage piled on either side by valuable merchandise, the lofty warehouses, although not so high as those of St. Katharine's, the numerous vessels, and the enormous value of these products of many climes, forms a scene which is not excelled in interest or importance by any that claims attention in this great metropolis.

POPULATION OF PRUSSIA.—The *Berlin Gazette* publishes a statistical account of the population of Prussia, from which it appears that, in 1816, it amounted to 10,349,000 souls, and, in 1840, had increased to 14,928,500.

FRAUDS IN THE COFFEE TRADE.—A meeting of merchants, coffee-dealers, and others interested in the trade was held on Monday at the London Commercial Sale-rooms, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best measures to be adopted for effectually checking the wholesale losses incurred upon coffee delivered from the various docks short of the original weights, and which is attributed to the extensive system of pilfering for a long time car-

ried on despite the utmost watchfulness. The home trade suffers by these frauds no less than the foreign trade; probably much more, as it is more considerable; but it was well observed by Mr. Schnelle, that "honest dealing with foreigners is of the first importance." Without such a mode of dealing there can be no confidence. The appointment of a committee to see what measures could be adopted to obtain redress for the grievance, and to prevent a recurrence of it, was the result of the meeting.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL FESTIVAL.—The annual festival of the "Blues," or gentlemen educated at Christ's Hospital, took place on Monday at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. The festival is usually held on the birthday of King Edward VI., the founder, but that day falling on Sunday, the next day was appointed for the celebration. Captain Shea, of the navy of the Hon. East India Company, presided, supported by Mr. Pidgeon, the treasurer, Mr. Humfrey, Dr. Rice, the head master of the school, Mr. Peacock, the secretary, Mr. Trollope, and others, the governors, &c. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Mr. T. Cooke, assisted by Messrs. Fitzwilliam, Hatton, and Hawkins. After the usual loyal toasts were disposed of, the healths of the governors and masters and clergy of the institution were given, and warmly responded to. Dr. Rice, in returning thanks, entered at some length into the benefits derived to Christ's Hospital from one of the scholarships of the *Times* being appropriated to the scholars of that royal institution. Mr. Humfrey, in returning thanks for the bar, also took an opportunity of testifying to the benefit conferred on Christ's Hospital by the appropriation of a *Times* scholarship to that foundation, and paid a tribute of respect to a gentleman formerly connected with the *Times*, but now no more, who had been educated at Christ's Hospital, and had always shown himself a staunch "blue." The health of the proprietors of the *Times* was proposed from the chair, and drunk with the honours; for which a gentleman connected with that journal returned thanks. Many other toasts were drunk in the course of the evening, and it was not until late that the company broke up.

THE CORN TRADE.—Letters received from Paris on Monday morning mention the suspension of payment of three houses at Marseilles connected with the corn trade, namely, Messrs. Archias and Co., Messrs. A. Guizot and Co., and Messrs. Rey Brothers. Nor are these all. We fear that the roll of misfortune originating from that source is not yet complete. A loss of £1,200,000, which fell upon the corn market here and abroad by the recent speculations in Mark-lane, cannot be wound up in a hurry; and some time yet must elapse before all the ramifications and extent of the mischief can be ascertained.



LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

(Before Commissioner Sir C. F. Williams.)

FIFTY YEARS AGO.—IN THE MATTER OF CALDWELL AND CO.
The bankrupts were merchants, carrying on very extensive business at Liverpool, and the "commission" occurred as far back as half a century since. Considerable assets had been realised, and a reserve fund still existed in the Court of Chancery. An application was made by Mr. Parker, the solicitor, for an order to receive an unclaimed (hitherto) dividend for £190 odd.—Sir C. F. Williams: Under what enactment does Mr. Parker ask for my assistance?—Mr. Parker: Under the act, Sir, of 5 and 6 William IV., ch. 29, sec. 6, which expressly states that the unclaimed dividends paid into the bank should be "subject to the order of the Lord Chancellor, the Court of Review, or a commissioner of this court."—Sir C. F. Williams: You are quite correct; I perfectly remember the words of the act. You have stated enough to entitle you to the order (which was thereupon granted).

HODGSON, BROTHERS, AND DOVER'S BANKRUPTCY.

Monday was fixed for the last examination of Mr. J. Dover, the surviving partner of the above firm: they had carried on an extensive business as wholesale druggists, at Three Cranes-wharf, Upper Thames-street. From what has previously transpired it appears that the house has been in difficulties for several years, which led the bankrupt to take the step of withdrawing himself to the Continent, where, having in the meanwhile deputed another party to represent the interests of the firm, he remained till the present fiat was issued. Having now presented the balance-sheet of the estate, a very voluminous document, he was declared passed. Great praise was bestowed on Mr. Hutton, the accountant who prepared this statement, and the trade assignees have voted him 50*l.* for his exertions.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

These sessions, being the twelfth and last during the present mayoralty, commenced on Monday morning before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Aldermen Farncomb and J. Johnson, the new Sheriffs (Mr. Alderman Hooper and Mr. Jeremiah Pilcher), the Under-Sheriffs, and the usual civic authorities.

The Recorder briefly alluded to the cases in the calendar, none of which required any special remark, and the grand jury were dismissed to the performance of their duty. The foreman said he could not leave the court without expressing his regret that a number of cases should be laid before the jury on *ex parte* evidence, on the merits of which the magistrates, who investigated the charges in the first instance, were much more competent to decide, as they generally heard the defence of the prisoner as well as the charge against him. He was induced to allude to the circumstance, as he had previously served on grand juries, and had experienced the evil of which he complained. He thought the evil should be remedied. The grand jury then retired.

Martin Hussey, aged 39, a slater, was indicted for feloniously cutting and wounding **W. George Gibbs**, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. A second count alleged the offence to have been committed with intent to resist his lawful apprehension. Mr. Clarkson (with whom were Mr. Doane and Mr. Hake) stated the case on behalf of the prosecution; and Mr. C. Jones defended the prisoner.—Mr. Thomas Mountain, clerk in the office of the Sheriff of Middlesex, produced a writ of *capias* at the suit of **W. Marks**, against the prisoner. Knew the prosecutor to be a sheriff's officer.—The prosecutor stated that he was a sheriff's officer, and on the 2nd of September he was entrusted with a writ of execution against the prisoner, at the suit of a person named Marks, and he proceeded to his residence for the purpose of taking him into custody under that writ. He found the prisoner sitting with his wife, and told him that he had an execution against him, and showed him the writ, upon which the prisoner's wife said he should not take him, and witness replied that he would do so. The prisoner then said he should not take him, for he would not go with him. Witness replied that he was determined to take him, and the prisoner and his wife immediately rose from their seats, and the former struck his hat off. He seized the prisoner by the collar, and his wife immediately attacked him, and seized him by the hair, the prisoner at the same time catching hold of a short poker, with which he struck him a very severe blow on the head. They then all scuffled together, and while this was going on the prisoner dropped the poker, and witness dragged him into another room, his wife still interfering to prevent his apprehension. Witness called out "Murder," and his assistant came up. Before this the prisoner had told his wife to bolt the door, and his assistant broke it open. With the assistance of his man, the prisoner was dragged down into the street, and when they were there the prisoner called out for a knife to do for him, and also threatened to bite his ear off. As they were dragging the prisoner down stairs, he told his daughter to bring him his hammer, and she did so, but the prisoner did not make use of it. A police constable soon afterwards came up, and with his assistance the prisoner was taken to Whitecross-street prison.—Mr. Jones cross-examined the witness at considerable length, and endeavoured to show that he had broken open the prisoner's door with a pitchfork, and that he had abused him, and threatened to drag him through the streets by the collar. He denied that he had acted in this manner, but admitted that after he had been ill-used by the prisoner he might have knelt upon him, in order to secure him, and prevent him from doing more mischief.—Several witnesses having been examined in support of the prosecution, Mr. Jones took an objection to the second count in the indictment, and contended that the statute was not intended to apply to an apprehension upon civil process.—The Recorder said he believed the question had not arisen before, but, in his opinion, the statute applied equally to a civil as to a criminal apprehension.—Mr. Jones said he felt it his duty to take the objection to this count; and if his lordship, after further consideration, should think there was anything in it, he would, no doubt, give the prisoner the benefit of it on a future occasion if it should become necessary.—The Recorder said he would take a note of the objection, if the learned counsel thought it proper or necessary to raise the point hereafter.—Mr. Jones then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, and called witnesses, who deposed as follows: **Robert Webbing**, a labourer, stated that he was at Irongate-wharf on the afternoon of the 2d of September, and saw the prosecutor there, accompanied by his assistant. Saw Gibbs go into the stable and get a pitchfork, with which he proceeded direct to the prisoner's house, and forced the door open. Saw him distinctly place the ends of the fork between the door and the door-post. Some time after the men went into the house he saw them and the prisoner come tumbling down stairs together.—**Mary Smith** corroborated this witness; and several sheriffs' officers were called, who deposed that they had arrested the prisoner frequently, and that he never made any resistance, but conducted himself peaceably and quietly.—Other witnesses were called, who spoke favourably of the prisoner's character.—Mr. Clarkson having replied at considerable length, the Recorder, in summing up, referred very minutely to the various acts of Parliament relative to wounding, or inflicting any injury with intent to resist the lawful apprehension or detention of a party, and said it would, under the circumstances, be better for the jury to throw out of their consideration the second count in the indictment, inasmuch as a doubt existed whether the act contemplated the arrest of a person on a civil process.—The jury retired, and, after an absence of about twenty minutes, returned with a verdict of an aggravated assault.—The Recorder told the prisoner that the jury had taken a very humane view of his case; for, had they returned another verdict, it would have had the effect of removing him from this country for a very lengthened period. Under all the circumstances, the sentence was, that he be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for one year.

The above trial occupied the court the whole day.

(Before the Recorder.)

TUESDAY, Oct. 25.—**Morris Myers**, **Joseph Myers**, **George Daniels**, **Charles Finney**, and **Abraham Cohen**, surrendered to take their trial on an indictment charging them with conspiring together to break open the premises of Mr. John Adams, and with creating a disturbance and riot. It appeared that Adams, the prosecutor, was a flock manufacturer in Whitechapel, and the prisoners, being unable to succeed in arresting him by any other means, had proceeded to break open the gates of his factory in order to induce him to come out, so that he might fall into the hands of one of the party, who was a sheriff's officer. The case occupied the court for several hours.—The jury returned a verdict of Guilty (of the common assault) against the two prisoners Myers, and acquitted the others.—The Recorder, in passing sentence upon the prisoners, said he could not but reprobate their conduct in taking such means of facilitating the execution of the law. Their conduct had been the cause of much disturbance, and might have led to much more serious consequences. The sentence of the court was, that they pay a fine of £5 each, with liberty to speak to the prosecutor; and to enter into their own recognizances in the sum of £100 each, to keep the peace for two years towards all her Majesty's subjects, and in particular towards the prosecutor Adams.

Mr. William Smith, a person of independent means, living at Wandsworth, surrendered to take his trial upon an indictment charging him with wilful and corrupt perjury. Mr. Thomas, who held Mr. Charneck's brief, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Clarkson appeared for the defendant, who was not placed at the bar, but sat behind his counsel during the trial. The prosecutor of the indictment was a person named John Darke Lyons, who carries on the business of a baker at Wandsworth, and the alleged perjury rose

out of a charge of assault preferred by Mr. Smith against him at the Wandsworth Police Court, on which occasion it appeared he stated that the present prosecutor had dangled his summons for the assault in his face, and made use of abusive language, both towards him and Mr. Paynter, the magistrate. Lyons now swore that no such proceeding ever took place, and upon this the charge of perjury was sought to be established. Several witnesses were examined, but the evidence was of so contradictory a nature, that the Recorder was obliged to put it to the learned counsel for the prosecution whether a charge of perjury could be sustained.—The jury, on the suggestion of his lordship, returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

NEW COURT.

(Before the Common Sergeant.)

SHEEP STEALING.—**Edward Brockwell**, a young rustic, was convicted of killing an ewe sheep, value 30*s.*, with an intent to steal the carcase, the property of Sir Ralph Howard, Bart., of Great Stanmore, Middlesex, and sentenced to be transported for the term of ten years.

THE HAMPTON COURT ROBBERY.—**Henry Griver**, aged 30, **Martha**, his wife, 31, and **Mary A. Goatley**, 19, were indicted for burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and stealing therein a quantity of silver plate (specified), of the value of £30 and upwards, the property of Caroline Hamilton Sheridan, on the 14th of October instant, and receiving part of the said property, well knowing it to have been stolen. All the prisoners having pleaded not guilty, Mr. Ballantine applied to have the trials postponed; which, after some discussion, was ultimately disallowed by the court.—Mr. T. G. Foster then stated the case for the prosecution, and detailed the facts which have lately appeared in the police reports of the examination of the prisoners.—**Martha Griver** being in an advanced state of pregnancy, she, as well as the other females, were allowed chairs.—The Hon. Caroline H. Sheridan deposed, from the bench, that she had apartments in the palace at Hampton-court, which constitute her dwelling-house. The prisoner Goatley had been in her service. Witness had examined the twenty forks, the teapot, and other articles of plate, which are her property. A police sergeant produced a silver spoon which he found in the possession of the old woman (Foster). The prosecutrix declared this article to be part of the stolen property.—Mr. Haward, a pawnbroker, deposed that he received the plate now in court principally from the prisoner Goatley, but the woman Griver pledged a teapot, when alone, for £5; at other times they came together.—Common Sergeant: Are you in the habit of taking such a quantity of valuable property in bulk from such persons?—Witness: She (Goatley) was not dressed as now, but as a young lady, and represented herself as the daughter of a respectable lady, who was in want of a temporary supply of money, and Griver confirmed her statement.—Mr. Price took an objection to the form of the indictment as to the allegation against Foster, but the court overruled it, at the same time admitting that there was only one point to go to the jury as to the guilty reception.—**Henry Green** proved that he saw Griver, his wife, and Goatley at Kingston, early on the morning of the robbery; the woman Griver had a bundle under her clothes.—A witness, living at Kingston, proved that Griver and Goatley called on him on the morning in question. The former said she wanted a horse and chaise to convey her husband and sister to Vauxhall, as she had received a letter that her mother was dying. He refused to let one.—The case for the prosecution having closed, Mr. Ballantine impressively addressed the jury on behalf of the girl Goatley. Witnesses were called who gave Goatley a good character.—The Common Sergeant summed up the evidence with great particularity, and gave it as his opinion that there was no doubt in his mind that the two younger women were at the palace aiding and assisting on the night in question, and the man was seen in the vicinity both on Friday evening and Saturday morning.—The jury, after consulting two minutes, returned a verdict of Acquittal as to Foster, and of Guilty against the other three prisoners.—The Common Sergeant then sentenced the prisoners to be transported beyond the seas for ten years. The trial lasted four hours. The learned Judge respited judgment upon **Martha Griver**, and said that he should expect to see her certificate of marriage. His lordship ordered that all the valuable property be delivered up to the prosecutrix. The court adjourned at five o'clock.

WEDNESDAY.—**George Bell Carter**, a young man of respectable exterior, was convicted of embezzling, and secreting, and stealing the sum of £25, which he had received on account of S. S. Newington and Co., by whom he was employed as a clerk. Another indictment charged the prisoner with embezzling three other sums, also the property of his employers. The prisoner was sentenced to fourteen years' transportation, which was afterwards commuted to ten years.

Lewis Lazarus was indicted for stealing 2½ yards of cloth, value £2 10*s.*, the property of **Alfred Billing**.—Mr. Clarkson, with whom was Mr. Ballantine, defended the prisoner, and Mr. Doane conducted the prosecution. Our readers will remember that the particulars of this case appeared in our last number.—**Alfred Billing**, the prosecutor, having been sworn and examined, was subjected to a severe cross-examination by Mr. Clarkson, who elicited from him that he had been himself in custody on a charge of felony, and which convinced the jury that he was not a bit better than he ought to be, and they therefore brought in a verdict of "Acquittal."—Several witnesses bore testimony to the prisoner's previous good character; but the police constable deposed that he had offered to compromise with the prosecutor for £25, and £10 to the policeman.

(Before Mr. Justice Erskine and Mr. Justice Maule.)

THURSDAY.—**BANK OF ENGLAND FORGERY.**—**Edward Banister**, 39, dealer, and **James Campbell**, 29, harness-maker, were indicted for having in their possession 100 forged bank notes, value £500 each, well knowing the same to be forged.—The Attorney-General stated the case for the prosecution, and proceeded to explain to the jury, that in cases where such documents were found in the possession of a person, the burden lay upon that person to show how he came by them, and whether there was any lawful excuse for receiving or possessing the same or not.—The evidence called in support of the prosecution being considered insufficient, the jury acquitted both the prisoners.—There were other indictments against them, which were ordered to stand over.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—**THE BRITISH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR EMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.**—Mr. Bourdillon attended the justice-room as solicitor to the British American Association for Emigration and Colonization, to which his lordship's attention had been called by an *ex parte* statement, the publication of which, it is said, had operated greatly to the prejudice of a company formed for the accomplishment of important advantages to the community.—The Lord Mayor said he had not seen the account alluded to, but he was convinced it was not written by the reporter who regularly attended the justice-room, and who was aware of the impropriety of publishing complaints against public bodies until due time should be given for refutation.—Mr. Bourdillon said that a sweeping condemnation coming from the chief magistrate was calculated to do serious mischief, and he should show that the conduct of the association was strictly honourable and correct. When the case was previously before the Lord Mayor one complainant stated that he gave up a lucrative business in London in order to emigrate, and signed articles with the captain to go to Prince Edward's Island and serve the association at five guineas per month. After he was on board seven days, another captain, who superseded the first, wanted him to sign articles at five shillings a month less, and agreeing to go to any part of the world. (Laughter.) He by no means relished such a proposal, and refused to sign. By the prospectus of the society, which was produced, it appears that its capital is £1,000,000, in shares of £20 each, and that his Grace the Duke of Argyll is president, associated with fourteen other Scotch noblemen, and thirty-four Scotch baronets, as vice-presidents, and that the object of the society was to further the settlement of British North America by encouraging the emigration of Scotchmen, and providing for their future happiness.—**Thomas Mitchell**, a sawyer, here stated that he was in a good situation when Mr. Haldon engaged him to go to Prince Edward's Island at £2 10*s.* a week, and agreed to advance him £3, which was to be paid back out of his wages.—Witness had broken up his house in order to go; and the inconvenience he was put to was immense.—Mr. Haldon was anxious that witness should go without any agreement at all, but the proposal was at once rejected. Mr. Haldon most solemnly assured the Lord Mayor that the most complete arrangements had been made on board for the reception of the emigrants in clothes adapted to the climate, and provisions, and everything necessary for their location, were in readiness at Prince Edward's Island. He (Mr. Haldon) had insured the lives of the emigrants, too, for the benefit of their relations.—The Lord Mayor asked the secretary of the association some questions relative to the noblemen and gentlemen of the association. He had, he said, observed the name of his Grace the Duke of Argyll under the head of president. Mr. Bourdillon stated that he rejoiced in having the opportunity of manifesting beyond the possibility of a doubt that the Duke of Argyll sanctioned and most warmly approved of and recommended its objects. He next referred to an account in a newspaper of the 23d of July, detailing what took place at a dinner given by the association to Sir Allan M'Nab, and at which a noble duke presided. That was another evidence of the stability of the association.—The Lord Mayor did not consider that satisfactory evidence. There appeared to be a vast deal of confusion and mystification about the whole affair, and he did not wonder that poor men should feel suspicious about it. His lordship condemned the delay which had taken place as to the starting of the vessel, and said it was a strange time of the year to send out a vessel to such a place.—Mr. Bourdillon admitted the fact of the lateness of the year for the voyage, but said that 40,000 persons were already at their destination, and that the Duke of Argyll was most anxious about the departure of his Highlanders, who are in great multitudes unable to obtain employment at home.—The Lord Mayor really did not think the duke would wish his Highlanders to go out at such a period of the year.—Mr. Bourdillon: This association is, my lord, the child of the Duke of Argyll, who acts from the most benevolent motives, and is supported in his views by all the first men in Edinburgh and other parts of Scotland.—**James Hammond**, an engineer, who had engaged to go to Prince Edward's Island, stated that Mr. Haldon led him to believe that the association had everything to do with the emigration. He had been told that all the preparations had been made, not with money, but with bills, and he felt not inclined to go on that ac-

count, and for six weeks he was led to believe he would have an advance. There was a great deal of mystery about the transactions, which gave much dissatisfaction.—**Childs**, the constable to whom the complainant had made these representations in the first instance, handed in several names of persons who he said were desirous of complaining of violation of their contracts by Mr. Haldon or by the association; but the Lord Mayor advised Mr. Haldon to retire and make some arrangement with them; and his lordship stated that he would on Tuesday write to the Duke of Argyll upon a subject of such deep interest to the public.—The vessel is now, it is believed, ready to sail.

GUILDHALL.—Mr. Alderman John Johnson, after disposing of a case where a boy had picked up a bad half-crown in the street, and attempted to pass it, inquired what became of all the spurious coin which fell into the hands of the police.—Inspector Spary said he did not know, but for the last four months no policeman had been permitted to retain base coin in his charge. It was all forwarded to the chief office.—The Alderman said he suggested to the Solicitor for the Mint, some time ago, that a regulation should be enforced throughout the kingdom, as well as the metropolis, to prevent the possibility of base coin, when once detected, getting into circulation again. He had made several inquiries with regard to this matter, and he felt bound to say that the information which he had received was by no means satisfactory.—[We quite agree with the worthy Alderman that some such regulation as that alluded to should be enforced by the authorities throughout the country generally, for we are convinced that the police are by no means the proper depositaries of these spurious but contagious forgeries.—Ed. I.L.N.]

A most respectable and gentleman-like person, named **Frederick Lloyd**, was placed at the bar before Sir Peter Laurie, on the charge of horse-stealing.—It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutor, that he sent a horse to be sold at the fair at St. Alban's, and that the prisoner (or defendant), who was a chemist, carrying on a most respectable business in the City, had also two horses for sale at the same place. By some stupidity of the prosecutor's groom, his horse was stolen by the jockey swell mob, one of whom subsequently exchanged the stolen animal for one of Mr. Lloyd's horses; and the prosecutor, finding it in a stable where it was left, determined, on the first opportunity, to give him into custody. On last Saturday evening he met him in Bishopsgate-street, near his own residence, when he gave him in charge to a policeman, and, it being for felony, he was kept in custody until the hour the court sat this (Monday) morning.—Mr. Clarkson appeared for the prisoner.—A number of most respectable gentlemen also were present, who knew Mr. Lloyd, and seemed to take the liveliest interest in the result of the case.—After hearing the evidence of the prosecutor, Sir Peter Laurie said to the prisoner (who was standing at the felons' bar), that it pained him to see him in such a position, and ordered him out of the custody of the police at once, as he should never have been placed in such a degrading place on a charge like that brought against him now.—Mr. Lloyd then left the court, after thanking Sir Peter, and a murmur of applause ran through the audience at the result of the investigation.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—**Mr. White**, surgeon, of Aldersgate-street, was convicted, before Mr. Hardwicke, of an aggravated assault on **Thomas Davis**, groom to Mr. Pettigrew, surgeon, Saville row, and fined £3 and costs. The affray grew out of a contention for precedence in a carriage rank between the rival Galens; and the result sets at rest the hitherto unsettled question—"Who can decide when doctors disagree?" Answer—Mr. Hardwicke.

Several persons were convicted at this office at the prosecution of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and fined in penalties varying according to the nature of the offence.

MARYLEBONE.—**Louisa Haycocks**, a middle-aged woman, was committed for trial by Mr. Rawlinson, on a charge of having robbed the Marquis of Northampton and other individuals.

QUEEN-SQUARE.—**DARING STREET ROBBERY.**—**Henry Smith**, a swell mobster of other days, whose attire was no longer fashionable, but who still adhered to the luxury of curled side-locks, was placed in the dock for re-examination upon a charge of stealing a pair of blankets from the shop door of Messrs. Griffiths, linen-draper, Tothill-street, Westminster. The prisoner, who is a tall and very powerful young man, was brought to the court from the prison handcuffed, in consequence of being rather remarkable for taking his own part, having given a precious drubbing to two shopmen and a posse of policemen, who evinced too great a regard for his person on the occasion of his capture.—It was stated that the prisoner was a well-known offender, and that two or three years since he was a first-rate "swell mobster," but times became queer, and he had latterly confined his practice to an inferior line of business, such as the foregoing.—The prisoner (who was evidently abashed at being caught betraying an attachment for such vulgar haberdashery) declined saying anything in his defence, and was fully committed for trial.

WORSHPIT-STREET.—**Thomas Smith**, a convicted thief, known as "Tom the Tinker," was finally examined before Mr. Broughton, the sitting magistrate, upon a charge of stealing a mahogany writing-desk and russet leather writing-case from the residence of Mr. Hicks, a surgeon, 22, Old Burlington-street, and was fully committed to Newgate for trial.

LAMBETH-STREET.—**RAISING THE WIND.**—The court was crowded with persons to prefer charges against a person named **Peter Hughes**, who represented himself to be the Rev. Mr. Cavanagh, a Roman Catholic priest, and who has been in custody since Monday on a charge of obtaining one hundred guineas under false pretences. The prisoner, who was dressed in the usual style of a Catholic priest, represented himself to many Catholic families of influence in the metropolis, as well as to a number of his more humble countrymen, as the Rev. Mr. Cavanagh, and solicited subscriptions towards building a Catholic chapel in his parish in Wexford. Some suspicion was, however, entertained about him, and, in reply to a letter, Mr. Cavanagh himself wrote to his friends in London that he had not authorized any one in his name, or on his behalf, to collect subscriptions, and that if any one had done so he must be an impostor.—Inspector Donnigan said, he had been informed that the prisoner formerly lived in Liverpool, where he was a dealer in damaged cotton, and afterwards kept an emigration office there, and that there was something wrong in connection with his holding the latter, having been convicted of improperly taking money from persons wishing to emigrate, but of this he would be more fully informed another day.—The prisoner, with much coolness, said he would be prepared to answer for all the money he received.—Mr. Norton told him that, if he was an honest man, he could have no objection to tell where the large sum he had alluded to was. This, however, he refused to do, and he was remanded until Thursday.

Francis Rugg, **Henry Rugg**, **George Stephenson**, **Thomas Morris**, and **James Morland**, alias **James Leeson**, alias **Christopher James Rugg**, who have been in custody for several days past on a charge of receiving a large sum of money out of the office of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery by false representations and forgery, were again brought before Mr. Henry for further examination, and again remanded for a fortnight.

UNION-HALL.—**CHARGE OF STABBING.**—**George Collier**, a youth, was finally examined on a charge of stabbing **Thomas Condon** during an affray at a public-house.—The prisoner, in defence, said that he was eating a piece of bread and cheese, and had a knife in his hand cutting the same, when the complainant commenced "chaffing" him and calling him very bad names. He (the prisoner) repeatedly told him to desist, and, when he retaliated and said something in return, the complainant struck him a severe blow with his fist. In the excitement produced by the act, he (the prisoner), having the knife previously in his hand, struck at the complainant, but should not have meddled with him if he had let him alone.—The magistrate said that it appeared that the complainant was the aggressor in the first instance in striking the accused. Under the circumstances of the case, instead of sending the prisoner for trial, he should summarily convict him by inflicting a fine of £5, or, in default of payment, commit him for a month to gaol.

FATAL PUGILISTIC FIGHT.—**Thomas Ascott**, a young man, was brought before Mr. Traill, charged with causing the death of **Thomas Willing** during a pugilistic encounter, which took place between them, arising out of a quarrel.—**Mary Willing**, the wife of the deceased, stated that her husband and the prisoner were relatives, and that on the preceding night, between seven and eight o'clock, they had some high words respecting each other's wives, one of them (the deceased) complaining that the prisoner had slandered his wife. The prisoner denied that such was the fact, and they got from words to blows, until at length the deceased was thrown down, and his head striking the kerbstone, he never spoke afterwards, and was conveyed home in a state of insensibility. He lingered from that time until between one and two o'clock in the morning, when he expired.—Mr. Traill: Were they under the influence of liquor at the time?—Witness: They were both perfectly sober.—Mr. Traill: Which of them struck the first blow?—The witness said, although she was present, that she could not undertake to answer that question; that they fought for nearly a quarter of an hour before the deceased got the fall, and that the prisoner fell upon him.—A policeman produced a certificate, describing that the deceased died of concussion of the brain, which was caused by the fall, and striking the back part of his head against the kerbstone.—The prisoner, on being asked if he wished to say anything in answer to the charge, said that he candidly admitted having quarrelled with the deceased about their wives, and that they, unfortunately, came to blows; that the deceased was the aggressor in striking the first blow, which ended in his being thrown down during the contest, and that his head striking against the kerb was the sole cause of his death. He (the prisoner) lamented the accident as much as any person could. It was, however, a satisfaction for him to know that the deceased was not killed owing to a blow from him.—The prisoner was remanded.

A boat, containing eight persons, came in collision with the Waterman steamer, No. 6, on Tuesday, off Bermondsey, and, by great exertions, were rescued from the water, into which they were overturned. The Company has since compensated them.

THE BRIGHTON MAILS.—Arrangements are making by the Postmaster-General, and the Directors of the London and Brighton Railway, for the transmission of the up-night mail by the railway, instead of the present inconvenient and, as the events of last week showed, inadequate conveyance, a small mail cart.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—25th Night of Sir E. L. Bulwer's "Adventures of a Gentleman," 1st night of "My Valet and I," and 15th of Mr. Leman Rede's laughable burlesque called "Norval." Monday, Oct. 31, and during the Week, **THE ADVENTURES OF A GENTLEMAN.** Principal characters by Messrs. Fitzjames, Halford, Searle, Green, Ross, and G. Wild; Misses Le Bait and L. Melville. After which, 1st time, a farce called **MY VALET AND I.** Arnold Ardent, Esq., Mr. Fitzjames; Wisper (his Valet), Mr. G. Wild; Mr. Mountain, Mr. Brookes; Claret, Mr. Turnour; Corelia Mountain, Miss Hamilton; Finesse, Miss Le Bait. After which, the burlesque entitled **NORVAL.** Young Norval, Mr. G. Wild; Gienalvon, Mr. Searle; Lord Randolph, Mr. Turnour; Lady Randolph, Miss Le Bait. To conclude with a petite drama, called **THE PEASANT BRIDE**, or the **HEART OF A SOLDIER.** Principal characters by Mr. Fitzjames, Mr. Ross, and Miss Melville. Boxes, 2s 6d; Second Price, 1s 6d; Pit, 1s; Gallery, 6d.

THE CHINESE COLLECTION, ST. GEORGE'S-PLACE, HYDE PARK-CORNER.—This splendid Collection, consisting of objects exclusively Chinese, surpassing in extent and grandeur any similar display in the known world, entirely filling the spacious saloon, 225 feet in length by 50 feet in width, embracing upwards of Fifty Figures, as large as life, all fac similes, in groups in their native costumes, from the highest mandarin to the blind mendicant in his patched garment; also, many thousand specimens, both in natural history and miscellaneous curiosities, illustrating the appearance, manners, and customs of more than three hundred million Chinese, respecting whom the nations of Europe have had scarcely any opportunity of judging, is now OPEN for PUBLIC INSPECTION, from Ten in the morning till Ten at night. Admission, 2s. 6d.; Children, 1s.

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PARR'S LIFE PILLS.—Read the following Letter; it must

convince every one of the wonderful efficacy of this Medicine:—

From Mr. BAGLEY, Bookseller, Stamford.

"Stamford, October 17th, 1842.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills, "GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to call your attention to the undermentioned case of cure, performed by your invaluable medicine on a young man who is well known in Stamford, and who is willing to answer any inquiries that may be made (postage free) concerning the disease with which he was so long afflicted, thereby completely negating the preposterous notions of some persons who have an antipathy to all Patent Medicines.

"I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

"R. BAGLEY, "Publisher of the Highway, Account, and Poor-rate Books."

(Copy.) "Thurby, near Stamford, October, 1842.

"DEAR SIR.—I feel that I should be wanting in justice to my fellow creatures who are suffering from the same malady, did I not make known the wonderful and extraordinary cure performed on me, by taking that inestimable medicine, **PARR'S LIFE PILLS**. I beg leave to state, that for a number of years I suffered greatly from a dreadful disease called *Scrofula*. I was for 22 weeks in one of the London hospitals, where I received all the attention it was possible, from some of the most eminent of the faculty; but, after the expiration of that time, I was turned out incurable. I was, also, for the space of THREE YEARS, under medical men in Stamford, who, after trying everything they could devise to remedy my disease, fell short of the object they had in view; but I have much pleasure in stating, that, after I had taken two or three boxes of **PARR'S LIFE PILLS**, I found great relief; and by persevering with them, I am happy to inform you they completely eradicated the distressing disease with which I had been so long afflicted. I must further state that I have been in the enjoyment of good health during the last six months.

"You have full permission from me to make known my case to the public in any manner you may think proper.

"I am, sir, yours truly,

"ROBERT DENT, "Tailor, &c., Thurby, late of Stamford.

"To Mr. R. Bagley." Many persons, after learning that so many wonderful cures have been effected by **PARR'S LIFE PILLS**, have a great desire to procure the medicine which has done so much good. In doing this, however, caution must be observed, as certain individuals, without honour or honesty, are offering a dangerous substitute, instead of the genuine medicine. The proprietors cannot, of course, be accountable for any untoward results that may ensue to those who have been thus imposed upon, but they can point out an effectual means to prevent further imposition.

* * * In order to protect the public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words **PARR'S LIFE PILLS** to be engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the sides of each box, in white letters on a red ground, without which none are genuine. Prepared only by the Proprietors, T. ROBERTS and Co., Crane-court, Fleet-street, London; and sold wholesale, by their appointment, by E. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; also by Barclays and Sons, Farringdon-street, and Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard. Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given with each box.



HOW TO GET A LOBSTER CHEAP.—DOMESTIC DRAMA.—October 20, 1842.—Billingsgate Fishmonger: Don't meddle with my lobster, my good man, or you'll have that finger of yours bitten.—Stander-by: Pooh! he'll not bite.—Fishmonger: Don't trust to that.—Stander-by: I tell you he would not, if my dog's tail were between his nippers.—Fishmonger: Try it.—Stander-by: Here, Carlo, Carlo. (Lobster snaps.) Dog (in agony), Beauw-w-w! Fishmonger: Hallo! where the devil is my lobster going? (The dog vanishes round the corner of the street, and the curtain falls.)

HOW TO COOK THE TARIFF BEEF AND PORK (NOT TO BE FOUND IN UDE OR KITCHENER).—The best way to cook the recently imported beef and pork is to soak it in cold water from 12 to 24 hours, changing the water three or four times, and then to simmer it gently till done, taking care that the water does not boil. By these means it will eat very tender and juicy.

Lord Gillies has been seriously indisposed at Cheltenham, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. By the last accounts, however, he was considerably better.

ADVANTAGE OF BEFRIENDING A NEIGHBOUR.—In 1811 George Wilson, of Biddick, in the county of Durham, emigrated to North America, having previously borrowed 20s. from Thomas Robson, a neighbour, to assist him in effecting that object, under a promise to remember him if ever he had it in his power. Robson was then a banksman; but he has lately been employed pumping water in Cassop pit. On Monday week he received a letter from the executors of Wilson, apprising him that he had recently died at Philadelphia, United States, and bequeathed him money and property to the value of about £7000! The party who has reaped this ample return for his generosity is now about 70 years of age; but, lucky woman! about half a year ago he married a female not more than 40.

The disease amongst horned cattle, as well as that amongst sheep, still continues to be excessively injurious, and the losses from it fall very severely on the farmers in all parts of the empire.

The *Durham Advertiser* has some "further particulars" of the Middlesborough boiler explosion; from which it appears that, in all, between thirty and forty persons were injured, and three more persons have died since the accident. The scene must have been one of the most horrible on record: one man was seen roasting alive among the burning cinders of the furnace, and he died before he could be got out; a boy was running about with his arm burned off; and the spot was surrounded by the shrieking friends of the sufferers.

In 1822 the postmasters and coach-proprietors on the line of road from Dover to London presented a petition to the Houses of Parliament to prohibit the passage of steam-boats, their trade being injured thereby! In 1842 the railroads have now completely ruined the posting trade, and all the coaches will be off the road at Christmas, with the exception of the old Dover Union!

EXPERIMENTS AT WOOLWICH.—On Monday last Colonel R. J. J. Lacy, Colonel G. Turner, C.B., Major Strangways, Captain Paliser, Captain Grant, and a number of officers of the Royal Artillery, assembled in the marshes to witness experiments with a new description of brass gun, denominated a light nine-pounder. The saving in powder and metal by Captain Grant's invention will be very considerable. It was thought by many that the invention would be most likely to fail from too great recoil, but Captain Grant has so proportioned the metal, and with such correct judgment, that no fears are now entertained in that respect; and from the elegance of the model, lightness, and at the same time ample strength of the carriage, it is likely to be introduced into the service, and will be far easier of draught for the horses.

RAILWAYS.—The West London Railway shareholders have, it appears, so far arranged among themselves to support the undertaking, that the greater portion of the preferential shares are subscribed for, and therefore this undertaking, which has for a long while past remained in abeyance in consequence of the apathy of the late directors, will now be proceeded with to a completion.—The committee appointed to examine the position and future management of the North Midland Railway have reported that a large reduction may be made in the current expenses of the concern, and propose to make many alterations, which, if they can be carried into effect with perfect safety to its well-being, must necessarily increase the dividends of the shareholders—an end much to be desired.—Many complaints are received of the annoyance the Greenwich Railway passengers have to put up with, both from the increase of the fares, and the bad accommodation provided. The letters addressed assert, that notwithstanding the charge for the second-class conveyance has been raised to 8d., the seats formerly allowed have been removed, and the public are consequently obliged to take the alternative of standing or pay the shilling fare for the first-class carriages. People are certainly not blind to the intention of those conducting this railway, which, of course, is to force all who wish better accommodation into the conveyance where a higher fare is charged; and, as they have the opportunity of nearly as quick a passage to London by the omnibuses, which save the walk to the terminus, and come into Gracechurch-street, and by the steamers, which land their customers at the Middlesex side of the Thames at a lower rate, they will not be slow in taking the advantages offered. The traffic of the railway shows a decline, and nothing else could be expected, when it is seen how sedulously the directors work for their own downfall.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—Since our last report the arrivals of English wheat up to Mark-lane have been on a moderate scale but of very superior quality. Owing to the accounts from Liverpool being firmer, the demand for both English and foreign wheats has somewhat improved, and previous rates have been supported for the superior descriptions of both red and white, but those of the inferior descriptions have been somewhat easier. Barley has met a very slow inquiry at barely, but at nothing quotable beneath, late currencies. The same may be said as respects malt. From Ireland more than 30,000 quarters of oats have been received, which have had a depressing influence upon the inquiry for that article, but prices cannot be called lower. Beans, peas, and flour have been amending.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2370; barley, 3940; oats, 1580; and malt, 2380 quarters; flour, 3620 sacks.—Irish: wheat, 240; and oats, 52,820 quarters.—Foreign: wheat, 11,220 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 55s; ditto white, 54s to 61s

Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 49s to 56s; do. white, 51s to 58; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; malted do., 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown do., 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s to 24s; potato do., 25s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; do. white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; do. old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 30s to 35s; boilers, 32s to 37s; per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 47s; Suffolk, 36s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s; per 280 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, 50s to 60s. In Bond.—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; do. feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 20s to 26s; peas, 23s to 27s; per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—For linseed and rapeseed we have had a steady inquiry, at full prices; but in all other kinds of seeds next to nothing has been doing, at late rates.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 57s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 46s; hempseed, 35s to 46s; per quarter; coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white do., 10s to 10s 6d; tares, 5s 6d to 6s 0d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 30l to 33l per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 10l to 10l 10s; do. foreign, 7l to 7l 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 5l 5s to 6l per ton.

Tea.—We have no new feature to notice in this market. Prices are steady, with a moderate amount of business doing.

Sugar.—West India sugar has sold freely, at an advance of fully 6d per cwt.; but no improvement has taken place in the value of either Bengal or Mauritius. At auction 109 hhds. Barbadoes sold at 60s 6d to 68s 6d, while the total sales for the week of that description have been about 2800 hhds. and tierces. 4101 bags Bengal have sold at 59s to 67s per cwt. 932 bags Mauritius, 43s to 66s per cwt. Refined Sugar.—There has been a steady business done in this article. Standard lumps have sold at 76s to 76s 6d. For export there has been a fair demand, at 25s 6d to 25s 9d for fine crushed.

Coffee.—The public sales of this description of produce have been well attended by buyers, and most of the parcels offered by the importers have found buyers, at full prices. By private contract a fair business is doing.

Cocoa.—This article is a dull sale, yet we cannot call it cheaper.

Cotton.—There is rather more inquiry for this article, at full prices.

Indi-o.—The public sales have terminated. The catalogues contained 15,000 chests, about 14,000 of which were sold at full prices.

Tallow.—The market is firm, with a steady business doing. P.Y.C. of fine quality is 48s 6d per cwt.

Provisions.—We have had large arrivals of Irish butter since our last, yet the demand is firm at full prices. Foreign butter is also in demand, at 104s to 106s for fine quality. In other kinds of provisions we can notice no alteration.

Oils.—This market is firm, and prices are well supported.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 7d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d for the 4lb loaf.

Wool.—The imports of wool this week have amounted to nearly 3400 bales. The demand is heavy, at late rates.

Hops.—The inquiry for hops, in consequence of the large supply on offer, is very heavy, and previous rates are with difficulty supported. Duty called £160,000.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 50s 9d; barley, 28s 11d; oats, 18s 1d; rye, 32s 7d; beans, 32s 2d; peas, 33s 10d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 52s 2d; barley, 28s 4d; oats, 18s 2d; rye, 30s 10d; beans, 32s 10d; peas, 33s 5d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 18s 0d; barley, 9s 0d; oats, 8s 0d; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 10s 6d; peas, 9s 6d.

Smithfield.—Although our market has been well supplied with each description of stock, the general demand has ruled steady, at full rates of currency. Beef, from 3s 2d to 4s 4d; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; and pork, 4s to 4s 10d per 8lbs., to sink the calf.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We have had a large arrival of slaughtered meat this week, the sale for which has proved dull, at the following prices:—Beef, from 3s to 3s 8d; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 2d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; and pork, 4s to 4s 10d per 8lbs., by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.)—FRIDAY.

Bank Stock, 166
3 per Cent Red., 93½
3 per Cent Cons. 93½
3½ per Cent Red., 100½
New 3½ per Cent. 101½
New 5 per Cent.
Long Annuities to expire
Jan. 1860, 12 5-16
Oct. 1859, 4
Jan. 18 60, 12½

India Stock pm
Ditto Bonds 50 pm
Ditto Old Annuities,
Ditto New Annuities,
Ex. Bills, 1000l., 2d., 60 pm
Ditto 500l., 60 pm
Ditto Small, 60 pm
Bank Stock for Account,
India Stock for Account,
Consols for Account, 93½

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (—p), —
Edinburgh and Glasgow (50 p), 46½
Great Western Railway (65 p), 84½
Ditto New Shares (50 p), 61½
Ditto Fifth (4 p), 8½
London and Brighton (50 p), 36½
London and Blackwall (—p), 64
London and Birmingham (90 p), 181½
Ditto Thirds (2 p),
Ditto New Shares (20 p),
London and South Western
(£41 6s. 10d. p), 60



THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCT. 25.

WAR OFFICE, Oct. 25.—4th Light Dragoons: Captain G. W. De Renzy to be Captain, vice Harrison; Lieut. J. T. D. Halkett to be Captain, vice De Renzy; Cornet W. K. Fraser to be Lieutenant, vice Halkett; H. D. Slade to be Cornet, vice Fraser. 1st or Grenadier Guards: Lieut. E. G. Wynyard to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice the Hon. M. P. Bertie; J. F. D. C. Stuart to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Wynyard. 6th Foot: T. H. Somerville to be Ensign, vice Loinsworth. 8th Foot: Brevet C. W. Macadam to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice T. G. Ball; Major C. St. Lo Malet to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Macadam; Capt. T. Kenyon to be Major, vice Malet; Lieut. F. D. Lumley to be Captain, vice Kenyon; Ensign W. T. Granville to be Lieutenant, vice Lumley; R. J. Charter to be Ensign, vice Granville. 9th Foot: Ensign W. W. Williams to be Lieutenant, vice McCaskill; Ensign H. Thomas to be Ensign, vice Williams; C. W. Hinxman to be Ensign, vice Burdon. 12th Foot: Brevet Lieut.-Col. P. Pratt to be Major, vice H. A. O'Neill; Brevet-Major Sir R. A. Douglas, Bart., to be Major, vice Pratt; Lieut. R. G. Duff to be Captain, vice Sir R. A. Douglas. 17th Foot: T. A. Macan to be Ensign, vice M'Pherson. 21st Foot: Lieut. A. Seton to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Thain; Second Lieut. W. Savage to be First Lieutenant, vice Seton. 26th Foot: J. Mountain to be Ensign, vice Syngue. 27th Foot: Serg.-Major M. Reilly to be Ensign, vice Hutton. 28th Foot.—To be Lieutenants: Ensign F. L. Loinsworth; Ensign A. Browne; Ensign H. Webb, vice Andrews. To be Assistant Surgeon: B. Wm. Marlow. 29th Foot: St. G. M. Nugent to be Ensign, vice Macadam. 31st Foot: Lieut. J. C. Stock to be Captain, vice Shaw. To be Lieutenants: Ensign H. C. FitzGerald to be Lieutenant, vice Clough; Gentleman Cadet T. Wickham to be Ensign, vice FitzGerald; Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Jones to be Quartermaster, vice Oldershaw. 40th Foot: Ensign J. A. Macgowan to be Lieutenant, vice Lee; Ensign J. Cornick to be Lieutenant, vice Macgowan; Quartermaster-Sergeant T. W. Hives to be Quartermaster, vice Phillips. 44th Foot: To be Ensigns, A. Greene, vice Fulton; L. H. Scott, vice White; J. Robinson, vice Swayne; J. Le Marchant Carey, vice Arthur Cary. 58th Foot: Quartermaster T. R. Timbrell to be Paymaster, vice Fugion; Ensign E. Kirby to be Quartermaster, vice Timbrell. 63rd Foot: Quartermaster-Sergeant E. Kirby to be Ensign, vice Crowther. 67th Foot: Ensign W. C. Pratt to be Lieutenant, vice Dury; Sergeant-Major J. M'Donough to be Ensign, vice Pratt. 71st Foot: Assist.-Surg. J. Johnston, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Carr. 74th Foot: Ensign T. Wallnutt to be Lieutenant, vice Ward; F. Fellowes to be Ensign, vice Wallnutt. 84th Foot: R. C. Stewart to be Ensign, vice Macbean.

Hospital Staff: Assist.-Surg. G. Carr to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Johnston.

Brevet: Capt. G. W. De Renzy to be Major in the army.

Unattached: Lieut. W. Warde to be Captain.

Memorandum: Second Capt. G. Birch has been allowed to retire from the army with the sale of his commission, he being about to become a settler in Canada. The commission of Lieut. J. W. Macgowan to be antedated from the 8th of April to the 4th of March, 1842, to place him in his proper position in that corps.

INSOLVENT.—J. B. LODGE, New Bond-street, bath proprietor.
BANKRUPT.—R. EVANS, J. FOSTER, S. Z. LANGTON, and T. FOSTER, Barge-yard, Bucklesbury, East India merchants. J. ALEN, Much Wymondley, Hertfordshire, cattle dealer. H. BLACKMAN, Cranbrook, Kent, grocer. J. WYATT, Plymouth, Devonshire, upholsterer. J. DAVISON, Marton, Yorkshire, farmer. T. ALEN, Macclesfield, Cheshire, silkman. J. ALEXANDER and H. GIBBONS, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, chemists. H. HEDGER and J. HEDGER, Coventry, watch manufacturers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—R. PATERSON and Co., Glasgow, merchants. J. FAIRLIE, Edinburgh, cabinet maker. A. M'DONALD, Dundee, ironmonger. A. DUNLOP, Esq., Keppoch.

FRIDAY, OCT. 23.

INSOLVENTS.—J. BEOWN and R. H. BARRATT, High-street-place,

White Horse-lane, Stepney, machinists. G. RICHMOND, Cowley, Oxfordshire, corn-dealer.

BANKRUPTS.—S. WHITE, Lamb's Conduit-street, surgeon. T. CORNISH, Great Marlborough-street, wine-merchant. W. THORPE, Thorne, Yorkshire, scrivener. J. PEPPEY, Wotton-under-edge, tailor and draper. J. GREAVES, Campsall, Yorkshire, factor. J. BUCKLEY, Higher Compton, coal-master. H. FULLFORD, Birmingham, draper. E. BUSSEY, Sheffield, broker. W. LYON, jun., Woodford, Essex, chemist. A. M. TERRY, New Broad-street, City, confectioner.

PRICE OF SUGAR.—The Average Price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Oct. 18, 1842, is 35s. 0d. per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

BIRTHS.

On Thursday, the 20th inst., the lady of William Law Ogilby, Esq., of Sussex-place, Regent's-park, of a daughter.—On the 21st inst., at Culverthorpe, the Hon. Mrs. Handley, of a son.—On Saturday, the 22nd inst., in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the Baroness de Cetto, of a son.—On the 24th inst., in Grafton-street, the Lady Walpole, of a daughter.—October 24th, at Wargrave, Berks, the lady of Wm. H. Cresswell, Esq., of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd inst., at the Parish Church of St. Marylebone, and at the Spanish-place Chapel, Stanislaus Guorawski, Esq., to Charlotte, fourth daughter of the late William Dawson, Esq., of St. Leonard's-hill, in Berkshire, and of No. 25, Manchester-square, London. Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, Count V. Krasinski, &c., were present at the ceremony.—On the 26th, at St. Mary's, Woolwich, George F. St. Barbe, Esq., of Lymington, Hants, to Henrietta Maria, youngest daughter of Colonel Cleaveland, Royal Horse Artillery.

DEATHS.

On Friday evening last, at Durdens, Lady Heathcote, wife of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart. The death of Lady Heathcote, we are grieved to state, arose from the distressing circumstance of her clothes having caught fire; and before assistance could be procured suffocation took place.—On the 22nd inst., in Cadogan-place, Mrs. Wilford, relict of General Wilford, of Ranelagh, Chelsea, in her 90th year.—On Saturday, the 22nd inst., at his house, Forest-hill, Sir John Cowan, Bart., Alderman of the city of London, universally regretted.—On Saturday morning, the 22nd inst., Rosetta, the wife of B. Salomons, Esq., of Highbury-place, and Old Change, most deeply lamented by her family and friends.—Suddenly, on Monday last, in the neighbourhood of Birmingham, in the 50th year of his age, Charles Barker, Esq., Master of the Free Grammar School at Sutton-Coldfield, and one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the county of Warwick.—At Cheltenham, on the 22nd inst., deeply regretted by his family and friends, in the 83rd year of his age, Major-General John Nicholas Smith, of 19, Upper Harley-street. In 1781 General Smith entered the service of the Hon. East India Company, in which he served with zeal, integrity, and distinction for a period of 56 years.—On the 16th inst., at his house in St. Giles's, Norwich, John Herring, Esq., one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Norfolk, in the 69th year of his age.—At Haslar Hospital, Gosport, on the 18th inst., Lieut. F. Prangnall, R.N., aged 52, late of Alresford, Hants, and Kilworth, county of Cork.—On the 19th ult., at Theberton-house, near Saxmundham, Florence Arethusa, only child of T. M. Gibson, Esq., M.P., aged three years and seven months.—On the 25th inst., in his 26th year, the Rev. R. James, M.A., of Clare-hall, Cambridge, fourth son of the Rev. Dr. James, canon of Peterborough.—On the 25th inst., at his father's house, Molineux-street, Bryanston-square, Lieut. J. R. Wellsted, Indian Navy, F.R.S., F.A.S., author of "Travels in Arabia," "Travels to the City of the Caliphs," &c., aged 37.



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